CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Factory-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Factory-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 246 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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## The Bombay Chronicle

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|---|---|---|
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| Half-Yearly | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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| Yearly | Rs. 5 Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzfari Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY.

### HOTELS.

Tel 2710. Telegraphic:—"LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge
VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

| Fee charges.:— | Monthly | Daily |
|---|---|---|
| Special Class for kings | 200—0 | 10—0—0 |
| 1st Class .. .. | 75—100 | 5—0—0 |
| 2nd Class .. .. | 50—70 | 3—8—0 |
| | | 3—0—0 |
| | | 2—8—0 |

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

### SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1922. | | | |
| 21st | ,, — | DELTA | 8,097 |
| 28th | ,, — | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 4th | November | KASHMIR | 8,841 |
| 11th | ,, — | MANTUA x | 10,902 |
| 18th | ,, — | MOREA | 10,911 |
| 25th | ,, — | MALWA | 10,941 |
| 2nd | December | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 9th | ,, — | NARKUNDA * | 16,227 |
| 16th | ,, — | CALEDONIA | 7,622 |
| 23rd | ,, — | KARMALA x | 9,098 |
| 30th | ,, — | KHIVA | 9,097 |
| 1923 | | | |
| 6th | January — | MOLDAVIA * | 15,100 |
| 13th | ,, — | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 20th | ,, — | MANTUA | 10,902 |
| 27th | ,, — | NALDERA * | 15,825 |
| 3rd | February, | MALWA | 10,941 |
| 10th | ,, — | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 17th | ,, — | DONGOLA | 8,082 |
| 24th | ,, — | MACEDONIA * | 11,089 |

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accomodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date About | | Steamer. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1922. | | | |
| 27th | October... | MARGHA | 9,258 |
| 10th | November | MALDA | 8,800 |
| 24th | ,, — | NEVASA | 9,071 |
| 8th | December | MATIANA | 8,800 |
| 22nd | ,, — | MULBERA | 9,100 |
| 1923 | | | |
| 5th | January — | MASHOBRA | 8,324 |
| 19th | ,, — | A steamer | — — |
| 2nd | February | ,, | — — |
| 16th | ,, — | ,, | — — |

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | | |
| About 27th | Oct. | SOUDAN |
| 2nd | November | KASHGAR |
| 25th | ,, | SICILIA |
| 16th | December | MACEDONIA Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore. |
| 31st | ,, | SOUDAN |
| 1923 | | |
| 12th | January. | MOREA Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan. |
| 9th | February. | NARKUNDA Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber. |

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 24th November | NALDERA | 15,825 |
| 15th December | MACEDONIA | 11,089 |
| 1923. | | |
| 12th January. | MOREA | 10,911 |
| 9th February. | NARKUNDA | 16,227 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamer | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 18th Oct. — | KARAPARA | East & South Africa. |
| 19th ,, — | BAMORA" | P[illegible] via Karachi. |
| 20th ,, — | VASNA | Bussrah via Karachi. |
| 21st ,, .. | LINGA | Karachi via Coast. |
| 23rd ,, — | VITA | Karachi via Coast. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1[illegible]

### SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer | ommander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kamukata Maru | J. Fujiwara | 5,843 | 4 Oct. | 17 Oct. |
| Sanuki Maru | T. Nitiel | 5,872 | 12 Oct. | 26 Oct. |
| awa Maru .. | I. Saito | 6,628 | 27 Oct. | 10 Nov. |
| Tatuba Maru .. | N. wada | 5,875 | 21 Nov. | 10 Nov. |

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. "Jalaputra" — | 8310 | October 1922. |
| S. S. "Jalavijaya" — | 7250 | October 1922. |
| S. S. "Jalataranga" — | 4287 | October 1922 |

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

### BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,958,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building. Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street, 91, Liberty Street,
NEW YORK:
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

### BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changebun | Manila | Singapore |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Shimonosaki |
| Frongtien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 100,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 30,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 25,80,130 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | 18,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hapur | Ludhiana |
| Ambalia City | Hoshiarpur | Multan City |
| Ambalia Cant | Hyderabad | Montgomery |
| Bombay | (Sindh) | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jullundur | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Quetta |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Rahon |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Lyallpur | Srinagar |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 15,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarro Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bhaskarrao H. Kantavala, Esq M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kan[illegible]la, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja M[illegible] Co., Ltd., Baroda)
Raoji Raghunath [illegible]hirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naiba Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement, No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 80,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Calcutta |
| Baghdad | Colombo |
| Bahrein | Madras |
| Basrah | Mosul |
| Bombay | |

Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-wood, K. B. E., C.B., C. M. G. Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Brt.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

### INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQ.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INDIAN
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Poli
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Total Invested Funds Exceed ..... | 54,00,000 |
| Total Claims Paid over ..... | 14,00,000 |
| New Business—1921 ..... | 55,86,500 |
| New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ... | 36,32,000 |

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.
For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I., Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. & A. Graham & Company, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE,
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES
ACCURATE DURABLE
Silver Wrist Watch, Lever Jewelled, Rs. 16 Each.
Silver Wrist Screw Case, Radium, Rs. 18 Each.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE
SHREE MAHARAJA WATCH Co.
THAKORDWAR, BOMBAY No. 2.

138120

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Tuitions by an experienced undergraduate SANSKRIT Apply Box No. 862., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R5211

WANTED a NURSE or an energetic HINDU WOMAN to take charge of two children; mother living. Apply Box No. 8622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R5198

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, a graduate. For a female and children hospital. Out of Bombay, in a healthy station. Testimonials with application, before the 28th instant. Indian preferred. Apply to Box No. 8592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R5093

WANTED qualified men for employment as SIGNALLERS in Canal Telegraph Offices in this District. Those having previous experience of telegraphic work only need apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms. S. C. MOULD, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nasik District. A14613

WANTED—STUDENTS to Master Hindi within 3 months by studying "How to Learn Hindi"." Highly spoken of by "Hindu," "Bombay Chronicle," Swami Shradhanand, Dr. Subramani Iyer. "It is a book one has been seeking," write many. Price Re. 1 (Postage extra). SHA JAVERCHAND & CO., Swadeshi Khadi Bhandar, Chickpett, Bangalore City. A R4685

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS, Account Clerks, and Clerks to see MANAGER, STANDARD TYPEWRIER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind or Sight) at exceptionally Moderate Rates. Time:—8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Individual tuition. Success Guaranteed. Enrolment Daily. Also special English Classes every evening. A

## SITUATIONS WANTED

AN energetic youth, thoroughly understanding practical business routine, seeks EMPLOYMENT of an important responsible post in Bank, any English Firms, or Mills. Starting salary Rs. 400 with future prospects, qualifications. Shorthand typist and Accountant. Security Rs. 10,000 to 15,000. Apply Box No. 8614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R5176

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TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of Green Villa situate at Grant Road Post Office Lane to strict Vegetarian Hindus. Apply within. C R5188

TO BE LET—Sea-face opposite Marine Lines Station. BLOCK for high-class Hindus. Apply third floor. C R5185

MATHERAN—Small BUNGALOW near Hindu Sanitarium TO BE LET or SOLD. Apply HIRALAL R. MUNIM, at 17 Cavel, Dadi Agiary Lane, Kalkadevi. C R5201

TO BE LET in Poona, near the Bund Gardens, one roomy BUNGALOW with four bed rooms, kitchen, garage, electric fittings etc. Apply Box No. 8604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R5144

TO LET.—At Santacruz three rooms and kitchen for vegetarians Rs. 55. Apply Box No., 8628, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R5212

TO LET.—At Andheri, Murzbanabad Road, 10, 12 minutes' walk from station BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW in extensive grounds with modern conveniences. Apply P. S. JOSHI, Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill. C R5215

TO LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLATS with all modern conveniences, electric light and fan and all other modern fittings, moderate rent. Apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. C 14605

TO BE LET for immediate occupation, residential FLATS on decent locality at Dhobitalao, Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp M. K. PALIA, Apollo Street, Bombay. C R5760

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOMS, GARRAGES and BLOCKS in a new building Gowalia Tank Road, opp. Kumbala P. O., WASSIAWAL ASSOMAL & CO. C R5164

BLOCKS with modern comforts TO BE LET for Hindus 5 minutes' walk from Grant Road Station, (West), Tardeo Road, Grant Road Station, (West), Tardeo Road, Motibai Street, oppo. Chikhalwadi. Apply to Mr. DONGRE. C R5168

TO BE LET—Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, 1 drawing room, 2 bed rooms, 1 kitchen at cheap rent to high-class Hindus. Apply Box No. 8621, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R5191

TO LET.—Newly built GARAGES in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane at moderate rents. Suitable for Byculla and Mazagaon Residents. Please apply personally to BHAWOO KASHINATH AND CO., near Round Temple on Sandhurst Road, off Null Bazaar, or 'phone 1339 C R5015

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at 125 Soparibag Road opposite G. I. P. Railway Institute "Vasant Building" 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors, each of two BLOCKS with 4 rooms, separate baths, kitchen and two W. C. Up-to-date sanitary and electric fittings. Moderate rents. Apply within C R5084

UP-TO-DATE OFFICES' TO LET—in Elphinstone Circle, third floor; Lift available. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE AND SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle. C R5063

TO BE LET.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri Gundoli Road, walk ten minutes from station. Apply telephone No. 3836, or Box No 8572, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R5033

TO BE LET Show Rooms, GODOWNS and MOTOR GARAGES on Lamington Road. Apply Box No. 8626, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R5208

## HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FLAT, 2 or 3 rooms, kitchen, or 1/2 kitchen, servants quarters, or share 1/2 flat. Fort or Colaba European married couple, (no children). Reply B. A. 23 Chotani Mansions Colaba Causeway. D R5214

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8599, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 866, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED a Second hand Cornish or Lancashire BOILER and also a Horizontal Engine. Apply to Messrs. GOBINDSING Contractors Shikarpur (Sind) with all particulars. Shikarpur (Sind) with all particulars. K R 5170

FOR SALE—Fresh lot of KENCYON'S SIZING FLANNEL 66 and 72 inches and clearer cloth 22 ozs. Apply personally. THE MILL & GIN STORES CO., Medows Street, opposite "Bombay Chronicle", Fort, Bombay. T R5187

FOR SALE—One OIL and FLOUR MILL, complete with steam boiler engine, accessories and pacca buildings situated in big city in Central Provinces. If required. Machineries and buildings will be sold separately. Apply Box No. 8618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T R5192

OIL ENGINES new from 3 to 12 B. H. P. Wood planing machine, self feed Band sawing machine, Circular saw bladesand Champion Blowers. Sunderdas & Co., Post Box 192. BOMBAY. K R5178

HAND-LOOMS—Weavers and workers on hand-looms have now a very good chance to purchase from us their wholesale and retail requirements in hand-loom accessories, such as shuttles, bobbins, pickers, etc., at a considerable low price. Please to enquire at our office and ascertain the fact. P. P. TRIVEDI & CO., 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R4695

## MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—CHEVROLET TAXI, fully equipped and in first class condition only run 8 months. Reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 8610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." JA 5758

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE—Daily, monthly or weekly. Terms very reasonable. Book your order from now for Diwali Holidays. Apply Box No. 8566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." JA R5017

## BOOKS AND STAMPS

NECESSARY TO ALL!—LUXURY TO NONE—WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" (in English.) No more astrological botheration: Foretells fortune; promises marriage prospects, births and riches; warns against enemies, calamities, deaths and dangers; reveals conspiracies and secrets; instructs remedies for diseases. Refer our DICTIONARY at once. Used mostly and specially by businessmen, bachelors, maids, officials, and students at large. Nice paper. Under three separate headings. Particulars Symptoms and Results. Based on our ancient scientific principles of the Great Rishis, handed over from generation to generation. True worth needs no boast! Gain more than bargain! Rapid Sale! Hurry Up! Agents solicited. Price Re. 1/- only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag Dist, South India). R R5678

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand speed classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road. Bombay.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

WANTED—Second hand, but serviceable CORRUGATED G. I. SHEETS. (10'x27"x 24 G.) Apply sharp with quotations, T. BOYCE Belgaum. N R5154.

WANTED.—BONA FIDE BUYERS for high and low grade manganese ores Free on Rails Bombay. Apply to the National Mining Syndicate. Govind Bhawan Kamptee Road Nagpore. N R5205

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER (either active or sleeping) to advance Rs. 65,000 to 75,000 for starting a paying concern, which is guaranteed to yield substantial profits (25 per cent. to 30 per cent.) Good prospects for a man with business ability. For further particulars phase apply to Box No. 8594, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R5706

## LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISLAID—A Maltish, white shaggy DOG, called Bachoo, since three days. Reward will be given to tracer. Apply K. K. KAPADIA, 73, Malabar Hill, Bombay. PB R5190

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE surest REMEDY FOR GREY AND WHITE HAIR, "Nag-Brand" permanent Hair Dye supplies pigment deep into the hair cells and makes hair permanent natural black. For free sample send one anna stamp. Price per tin. Rs. 1-8. The ENDO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Kanti Building, Mahim, Bombay. T R5196

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDIAN GENTLEMAN with thirteen years' experience in business in City of London is now in India and would like to get in touch with Indian firm anxious to open business in London. Returning London soon. R. c/o Haidar Riza, Farrash Khana, Delhi. T R5155

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. T W

CARPETS CARPETS

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER

No middleman's profit

AT

KHADI EXHIBITION.

V. G. MAHARAJ, Dana Bunder, Bombay, opposite Musjid Post, 1st Floor. T 5123

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Remington Portable with Case, New, ... | 275 |
| Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80, ..... | 90 |
| Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ... | 110 |
| National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable, | 125 |
| Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S., 140, Brief, ... | 140 |
| Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond, ... | 150 |
| Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175, | 200 |
| Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185, | 200 |
| Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators | 225 |
| L. C. Smith and Bros. 3, Brief, Silent, | 225 |
| Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size, ... | 250 |
| Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 200, 220,... | 275 |
| Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief, | 260 |
| Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ... | |
| Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used, | 200 |

Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumateid, Arthrites, etc. Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operatin. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.

Graduated Biochemist,

No. 1, Cantonment Road,

LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted. 14491

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

"SALONA" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

MANUFACTURED by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Spalato, Italy.

Deliveries from Stocks. Apply Sole Agents, TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. R5698.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Company's Registered Office, No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, 1922, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's report and audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June, 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will the CLOSED from the 6th to 24 October 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,

Agents.

N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be posted and paid on and after the 6th November, 1922 at the registered office of the Company between 12 and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on week days. C14395

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

THROUGH THIRD CLASS BOGIE CARRIAGE SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND NAGPUR.

FROM the 1st November, 1922, a Third Class Bogie carriage will run between Victoria Terminus and Nagpur on the following trains.

DOWN JOURNEY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Terminus | ... Dep. 22-0 | 27 | Down |
| Bhusawal | ..... Dep. 9-25 | 353 | Down |
| Bhusawal | ..... Arr. 19-0 | ,, | |
| Nagpur | ..... Arr. 19-0 | ,, | |

UP JOURNEY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpur | ..... Dep. 21.15 | 354 | Up |
| Bhusawal | ..... Arr. 6-15 | ,, | |
| Bhusawal | ..... Dep. 7-26 | 6 | Up |
| Victoria Terminus | ... Arr. 17-0 | ,, | |

Tickets with combined mail and ordinary fares will be issued.

On the Down Journey passengers will be booked at Victoria Terminus and other Stations up to Bhusawal (exclusive) where No. 27 Down train is timed to stop, to stations where No. 354 Up stops between Bhusawal (exclusive) and Nagpur (inclusive.)

On the Up Journey passengers will be booked at Stations between Nagpur and Bhusawal (exclusive) where No 354 Up stops to stations where No. 6 Up mail train is timed to stop between Bhusawal and Bombay.

Bombay, 9-10-1922.

D. S. BURN,

General Traffic Manager. C14575

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

and

Leading Firms in

REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,

No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE FINEST BUILDING TO LET. ON THE MALL, LAHORE, PUNJAB.

QUITE suitable for shops, offices, residences, Hotels, Banks, Barristers. Quite close to High Court, Post and Telegraph offices, Banks, including Imperial Bank of India. Hence quite Central, Facing North Fitted with Electric Light, water connection, Electric Lift. The First Building of its kind in Lahore. Natural ventilation and Light throughout. Motorgarages provided. Plan can be sent on application with requirements.

Apply to Sir GANGA RAM & SONS, 29th Lower Mall, Lahore. 14550

IMPERIAL BANK OF IDNIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st instant those days being Public Holidays (Divali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th October, 1922. C14578

PUBLIC SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of seven horse drawn ambulances and hearses, belonging to this Department. Intending purchasers should send their offers in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1922. The ambulances and hearses to be disposed of can be seen at Paltan Road Stable, behind Crawford Market, on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the

Municipal Commissioner,

Sd. A. C. HIGGINS,

Conservancy Superintendent,

for the City of Bombay.

Dated 13th October, 1922,

Grant Road. Opp. Northbrook Gardens.

C 14618

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the HUBLI GINNING and TRADING Company, Ltd., Hubli, held on the 8th of October, 1922, has decided to give away the open plot of ground situated to the south of the factory measuring about 66150 square feet, on a permanent lease to such person or persons only as desire to put up a cotton press thereon. The site is most advantageous being very close to the cotton market and to the Railway station. Those that may desire to put up a press thereon should submit their tenders by registered post before the 3rd of November, 1922, to the Secretaries and Managers of the Co. Any tenders received after this date will not betaken into consideration. The plan of the site and any information about the same can be obtained at the office of the Company. Those that submit the tenders should be personally present on the 5th of November, 1922, in the Annual General Meeting of the Company, at the Company's office, at 5 p.m., sharp to learn the terms and conditions on which the plot will be leased. The tenderer should come ready to say then and there whether he agrees or not to the terms and conditions proposed by the Meeting. The Company reserves the discretion to accept the highest or any tender.

CHANATA M. HANDIGOL

V. S. APLES

Secretaries and Managers,

The Hubli Ginning and Trading Co., Ltd.

Hubli.

Hubli, dated 11th October, 1922.

C 14623

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Ismail Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1922 at 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th October, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,

Agents.

Ismail Building, Fort,

Bombay, 4th October, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 25th October 1922, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th October 1922. C14579

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAKIM KAMALKHAN NIZAMUDDIN, my stable Jamadar, is no more in my service. People are warned not to have any dealings with him on my behalf

K. A. IRANI (Noble).

Poona, 16th October, 1922. R5213

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE rates of all SEASON TICKETS on the Local Suburban Section between Colaba and Virar inclusive will be raised by twenty-five per cent on and from the 1st December, 1922.

On and from the same date six monthly Season Tickets at double the Quarterly rates less 5 per cent. and family season tickets to first class pass holders at half the ordinary rate will be reintroduced.

E. T. ROBINSON,

Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 17th October, 1922. C 14620

NOTICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 3½ per cent Govt. paper at 60 per cent against issue of Fixed Deposit receipts calculated at that price carrying the following rates of interest:

For 12 months 6 per cent.
For 2 years 6½ per cent.
For 3 years 7 per cent.

Cash price offered at market value. Apply to PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD. LAHORE. 14484

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

SURPLUS STOCK.

ONE STUDEBAKER 12 Seater Buss, body newly built and painted dark green, 4 New Tyres and Tubes, Electric lights, new battery, thoroughly overhauled in excellent running condition ..... Rs. 4,000

Two Studebaker POSTAL VANS in tip-top running condition Tyres almost new, useful for Busses, postal work Government Paper Distribution Work, Aerated water delivery, Parcel delivery Work, etc., body built by Simpson painted red-real bargain each ..... Rs. 3,750

One STUDEBAKER, 6 Cylinder, Super-six newly painted Ivory White Chocolate Mudguards, new hood and side Curtains Thoroughly overhauled in excellent running condition "very cheap" ..... Rs. 3,750

One Old SMOBILE ECONOMY 1 TON TRUCK with body fitted with expanded metal, very useful for all purposes a bargain ..... Rs.4,000

We offer to deliver the above vans. Cars and Trucks free on Rails in any part of India at the above prices. A cash deposit of 25 per cent of the value of the Car should be sent along with order and the balance amount is payable against delivery of the Vans in running condition.

THE GARAGE LTD.,

Postal Motor Contractors,

MADRAS. C14602

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that one MULJI DAMODERDAS residing at Nagdevi Crosss Road being a distant relation of our client's husband Uttamlal Vandravandas has got endorsed the following War Bonds (Second Indian War Loan) of the face value of Rs. 30,000 in his favour without any consideration.

Ten Bonds bearing Nos. 007112 to 007121 both inclusive dated 15th September 1918.

Ten Bonds bearing Nos. B000325 to B000334 both inclusive dated 15th September 1918.

Ten Bonds bearing Nos. 007112 to 007121 both inclusive dated 15th September 1918.

All persons are hereby warned not to deal with the said Bonds by purchasing the same from the said Mulji Damoderdas or from any other person or persons to whom the said Mulji Damoderdas has endorsed them. If anybody will deal with the said War Bonds or any part thereof they will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 17th day of October 1922.

TYABJI DAYABHIN & CO.,

Attorneys for Kamlabai wife of Uttamlal Vandravandas. C14621

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VERSEE RUTTONSEY and PALLAN KHERAJ have contracted to sell to our clients Mr. Jetha Deoji and Ramrakhji Hathiram the property hereunder described.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land now formed into one of Toka Tenure containing by admeasurement 3254 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 192-94, 178 and 184 and New No. 14395 1A/14233 14359 and 14381 and New Survey No. 1/2380 and 4A/2383 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward South No. 1125 (1) and Street No. 53 situate at Sivri Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district Bombay and are bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of the Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by a public road on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhawoo Rasool.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1922.

PAYNE & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys. 14622

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR VIRJI MADANJI late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant a merchant. Deceased.

1. BAI LADHIBAI WIDOW of THAKAR VIRJI MADANJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant residing at Ghatkopar. 2. Mavji Velji a broker of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Ghatkopar without the Fort of Bombay. 3. Thakar Jethabhai Devji a merchant of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Ghatkopar without the Fort of Bombay. 4. MANORDAS JAGJIWAN of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Bharbhaya Moholla, Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay the executrix and executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grand of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 13th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 13th day of September, 1922.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,

Petitioner's Attorneys. C14617

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4260 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 14th day of September, 1922. Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

JEHANGIR DOSSABHOY RANDELIA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant a merchant, residing at Khetwadi outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMKRISHNA MADHAVRAO CHONKER of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who until April last resided at Dadar in Bombay, but his present whereabouts are not known. Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 mentioned in the plaint with compound interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month and income tax on the said interest from the 8th March 1922 till payment and costs and interest on costs at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, that in default of payment of the decretal amount within a time to be fixed by this Honourable Court the properties mentioned in the plaint may be sold by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and the sale proceeds thereof may be utilised towards payment of the decretal amount, that in case the said sale proceeds are not sufficient to satisfy the decretal amount then liberty may be reserved to the plaintiff to apply for a personal decree against the defendant for the balance that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said properties with powers to recover rents and profits thereof with other usual powers and for the purposes aforesaid an interim Receiver may be appointed.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of November 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of September, 1922.

The 22nd day of September 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,

Plaintiff's Attorneys. C14419

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupachandra, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-19. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of rectifying longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological [illegible]

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE HIGH OF COURT JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1823 of 1921.

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOO-WALLA and others. Plaintiffs

vs.

IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM-KHAN. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921 the following immoveable property known as "EBRAHIM KHAN'S HOTEL" will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Wednesday the 18th day of October, 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their appurtenances situate at Matheran in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Colaba containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty-two Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 54-A. in a certain Map of plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale; application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa Attorney's for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.

C14616

## AUCTION SALE.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35. Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPERS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B.B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Co's Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, sugar, jagree, dry dates, almonds, rice, gum, seeds garlic, pepper, tins and cases of oil, round and flat iron, C. I. sheets, gunny bags, copper pipes bhangar, boxes of luggage, machinery, wooden cases, paint, piece goods and twist.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the goods shed 3 at Carnac Bridge.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Miscellaneous Leather Stores, Iron and Mild Steel Scrap, Nail Scrap, C. I. Scrap Tooth Brushes, Meat Choppers, Table Knives, Resin, Paulins and Cart Covers. Marine Boilers, Miscellaneous Engine Parts Enamelled Water Bottles, Boot-making Machinery, Spades, Pulleys, Blocks Paint and Varnish, Electric, fittings, Kitson light tanks, Hose pipe, Electric Cable, Rubber sheets and Tubing, Tools, Spring Balances. Contraction pumps, Jacks, Cart and Wagons. etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 23rd October, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE MASTED AUXILARY MOTOR SCHOONER "RAINBOW"

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the owner and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Captain E. Ternel.

The three masted auxiliary motor schooner "Rainbow" of 185 tons and 1 pair of 70 HP engines with her tackle apparel furniture etc., as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder, she is 132ft. long—23ft. broad and 14ft. deep.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the owner or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

### MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A "HUDSON" MOTOR CAR.

This Day, Wednesday, 18th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Meadows Street Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chhotalal Maluk chand Shah of the British Mill Stores Co., of 86/88, Apollo Street, Fort.

One second-hand "Hudson" Motor-car No. 84 six cylinder, seven seater supersix fitted with cushion covers, Lucas Horn, Fifth Rim, Electric Head side and tail Lamps, all five Tyres and Tubes quite new, completely overhauled and in perfect running order.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 TONS PART WORN TENTAGE, JACKETS, KNICKERS, BUNTING OF VARIOUS COLOURS ETC., ETC.

On MONDAY, the 23rd October 1922 at 10 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by public auction the above mentioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Co. Ltd., (Howard and Ballongh Mill).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (sales) and which will be read before the Commencement of the auction sale.

N. B. The delivery of the above goods must be taken within the 31st of October 1922.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

## AUCTION SALE.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
26 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHANDANWADI, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Chaturbhan Vardhaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and Haji Sulleman Saleh Mahomed and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of September, 1921, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on the premises this day WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1922, at 30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 589, New No. 2763, Old Survey No. 69, and New Survey No. 3223 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house at present standing thereon and to be erected hereafter, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3228 and Street Nos. 17-19-21 and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Chandanwadi at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North, East by the property of Purshottam Devji on or towards the West by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Kelawala and on or towards the South by the said Chandanwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co.; Attorneys for mortgagees at their Office in "Nawab Building," Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "PHIROZE BUILDING" SITUATE AT APOLLO BUNDER WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1922, at the hour of 4 p.m. (Standard Time), in the afternoon sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property under and under the instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabji Cowrojee Cooper and Tehemuras Dorabji Kapadia in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of August, 1920, and expressed to be made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Apollo Bunder, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3560, together with the messuages, tenements, structures, building, dwelling house, etc., erected and standing thereon and known as "Phiroze Building," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 391 (6) and Street No. 9 (E) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by Stevens Road on or towards the East partly by the said Apollo Bunder Road on or towards the West the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO PURCHASE BUNGALOWS ON NASIK ROAD, AT DEOLALI.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable Properties consisting of three bungalows in a big and spacious compound situated at Nasik Road, Deolali in the Nasik District, (opposite Bhathia Sanatorium.)

Under instructions from S. R. Batliwalla Esq., the Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dossabhai Sorabji Batliwalla, deceased, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 29th day of October 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the properties herein mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcel of land situate at Nasik Road, Deolali in the village of Belatgavan Taluka and District Nasik together with three bungalows thereon known as "Green Villa," "Jehangir Villa" and "Jehangir Baug," area and other particulars hereof are as follows:—

Serial number in the Register and Record of rights 60, Old Number 130 KA, Survey Number 21, Pot or Hissa number 1, Area Acres-Guntha 0-7, Assessment Rs. 0-7-9.

Serial number in the Register and Record of rights 61, Old Number 133KA, Survey number 22, Pot or Hissa number 2, Area Acres 0 Gunthas 7. Assessment Rs. 0-7-9.

Total Acres 1 Gunthas 30. Rs. 4-3-9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. S. R. Batliwalla at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, BOOKS, WATCHES, USED STAMPS, ETC, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd. October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables teapoys, sideboard cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc

By the order of the Postmaster General of Bombay, Dead Articles from the Dead Letter Office such as books, boots, watches, used stamps, clothes, sundries, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Shahabudin Mahomed Ibrahim Dalvi (Insolvent).

One gun of Joseph Bourney & Sons make No. 131/B

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

## AMUSEMENTS

### THE EXCELSIOR

J. C. WILLIAMSON Ltd's.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO. LD.

### THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 8-15, 10 p. m

Girls! Bring Your Favourite Sinner to the Empire Theatre.

Ask the Devil in the lobby of the theatre to give you an invitation to send to "HIM." It'll do him good to see this picture—shows the kind of a man a nice, live girl loves.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld. presents

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

"IN SEARCH OF A SINNER"

You'll say this is the Funniest, Naughtyniest Comedy Drama you have ever seen.

ALSO

"LOOSE CHANGE"

BY HAL ROACH.

### THE EMPIRE

WEDNESDAY AT 6-15

THE

BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Director ..... EDWARD BEHR

will give their SIXTH

MIDWEEK MUSICAL MATINEE

POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!

Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 Annas.

THE WORKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUSES NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS. SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO., LTD.

### THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!

"ROMANCE OF THE HOPE DIAMOND."

Featuring

GRACE DARMOND

Being the Life-Story of MAY YOHE

(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)

This Week Episode No. 10, "Diamond's Curse," Episode No. 11, "Vanishing Hand," and Episode 12, "Forged Note."

Also 2 parts Comedy

"THE PICKANINNY"

BY SUNSHINE SAMMY.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE

Maharaja Savajirao Gaekwad OF BARODA

### Gandharv Natak Mandali

will stage at the

*New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,*

Wednesday 18th October, 1922.
(At 8 p. m.) Night
MRICHHA KATIK

Thursday 19th October, 1922.
(At 2-30 P. m.) Noon
EKACH PYALA

Saturday 21st October 1922
(As 2-30 p. m.) Noon
SWAYAMWAR

Sunday 22nd October, 1922.
(At 2-30 p. m.) Noon
DRAUPADI

Under Public Patronage

KALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at the

GRANT ROAD 'BOMBAY THEATRE,' BOMBAY.

Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance!!

In aid of Mahtma Bhajan Mandali

on

Wed. 18th October 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SANYASHACHA SANSAR.

Thursday 19th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI

Saturday 21st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
and

Sunday 22nd Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors.

## AMUSEMENTS

### WEST-END CINEMA

To-night! This Week!

A Sparkling, Sensational, Sweeping Universal Jewel

### WILD HONEY

(7 Reels) featuring the vivacious

### PRISCILLA DEAN

From London drawing-rooms to the wilds of African dives Lady Vivienne went in her longing to escape from unwelcome memories. It is a character that will grip your heart in a story that is beautifully dramatic. ABSOLUTELY ONE OF THE BIGGEST AND THE MIGHTIEST PHOTO-PLAYS WITH ABSOLUTELY THE MOST FASCINATING WOMAN IN THE STELLAR ROLE.

### WILD HONEY

(7 Reels)

Henry Porthen, low-brow society Croesus, was master of his own house, and the servants were away. Lady Vivienne felt the monster's arms around her. She became unconscious. An hour later she awoke to find Porthen lying dead!

The man who had assailed her was lying dead on the floor, and the one she thought a weakling and a coward had disappeared! Had he saved her?

### "WILD HONEY"

Featuring the vivacious, dynamic charming star

### PRISCILLA DEAN

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

### WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

### NOVELTY THEATRE

To-night This Week.

The film Magnificient—the greatest Soldier of the world—Napoleon Baunaparte—on the Screen!

### L'AIGLONNE!

OR

### "THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON!"

Opening 4 Chapters—6,000 feet—This Week.

The Most Startling Picture of 1922—Here's an opportunity of a life-time!

He was perhaps the mightiest Monarch that swayed his iron sceptre on Three-fourths of the Globe.

But he did not know his own Daughter!!!

### "THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON!"

ONLY THREE DAYS NOW REMAIN!

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

### NOVELTY THEATRE

Grant Road Tram Terminus.

### IMPERIAL

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT

AND

DURING THIS WEEK

A RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL PHOTO PLAY,

### DEVI-TODI

IN 7 ACTS

produced by

THE KOHINOOR FILM CO'Y.

written by

MR. DELWADAKAR

The welknown Author of

"NILAM-VANEK"

GUJRATI NOVEL SERIES.

Daily 4 Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 P. M.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK

We are offering one of the best Picturizations of an Episode from Ramayan—the birth story of Hanooman the grartest devotee of God.

### SATI ANJANI

OR

### THE BIRTH OF HANOOMAN

The Monkey Warrior.

Anjani, the mother of Hanooman, was abandoned by her husband for nothing and unfortunately she was driven out of her parents' home but at last her husband pined for her and how the truth is revealed to him—See it at

### CINEMA MAJESTIC

Popular Prices.
Time at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Matinee Show on holidays at 3-30.

## AMUSEMENTS

### GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT

TO-DAY AT 5, 6-30, 8-30 AND 10-15 p.m

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR HINDU DIVALI HOLIDAYS

### Sukanya-Savitri

(KOHINOOR FILM Co.)

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY

EXTRA MATINEES

SAT. SUN. and HOL. at 3-30


ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS

*A Trial Will Convince:*

**The Advance Motor Co.**

*Accessory Specialists*

Lamington Road BOMBAY

ORDERS BY POST.

You can Order *all* your wants by Post with every confidence as we guarantee to refund your money should you be not satisfied with the goods.



G. W. M. REYNOLDS'

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON.
Printed in very bold type and on glazed paper
Published in 17 Monthly Volumes
from August 1922.

This interesting and unrivalled Novel contains fluent description of sensational plots, amazing and spell-binding incidents full of gripping interest introducing many types of humanities in their comic, tragic, adventurous, detective and villainous acts.

The book is written in a very good style and the story is pleasant.

Orders are registered now as only a limited number of copies can be printed.

Price per Vol. Re. 1-0-0....Postage As. 7.

2 Volumes out.

Our concession:—

The Volumes will be sent monthly thro' Registered post, free of all charges and the subscription is as under:—

1. For those who pay in advance in 1 instalment—Rs. 17.
2. For those who pay in advance in 2 instalments—Rs. 9 per instalment.
3. For those who pay in advance in 4 instalments—Rs. 5 per instalment.

Catalogue will be sent free on application.

Apply to:—

SUPERIOR WATCH CO.
Post Box No. 167 (B), MADRAS.



WONDERFUL WORK!!!

Works wonder in the earthly pleasure.

MARAD MITRA LAPE

will make you a man in one day.

1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5

MARAD MITRA YAKUTI

Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.

1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5

NADI VAIDYA NARBHERAM SHAMJI

Head Office—Thakordwad, opp. the Royal Stable.
Branch Office—KALBADEVI,
Post Box No. 2076, BOMBAY.

High prices can be controlled only by economy. Annapurna Cooker saves you half your charcoal bill and the cost of an expensive cook. The time is now to order a cooker, Booklet free:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER & CO.

Near West End Cinema.
MIRGAUM, BOMBAY, NO. 5.



KATOL

THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER,
Annas 14 per tin.

A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

# "FINANCE AND ECONOMICS."

## NEW AMERICAN TARIFF LAW.

The new American Tariff Law, after more than twenty-one months' agitation, has restored the American Tariff schedule to the last Republican level, brought about in 1909 by the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, and in some instances carries it much higher. Now that we in India are on the eve of a Protectionist Tariff; and in view of the exaggerated concern unnecessarily shown by a section of the Fiscal Commission for the interests of the consumer, it is interesting to see what level of duties the richest and strongest country in the world has thought fit to introduce in her latest tariff law. The following table gives the duties imposed in America under the Underwood Tariff of 1919—a democratic measure intended to reduce the intensity of protective tariffs—and the proposals in the Senate Bill of 1922 which have in most cases been retained in the final Act:—

| Articles. | Average rate in Underwood Law, 1922. | Senate Bill proposals, 1922. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton manufactures | 34.2 p.c. | 54 p.c. |
| Silk manufactures | 42.6 p.c. | 59 p.c. |
| Wool manufactures | 31.6 p.c. | 75 p.c. |
| Clothing | 51.9 p.c. | 74 p.c. |
| Earthen, Stone and Chinaware | 47 p.c. | 61 p.c. |
| Glassware | 35.2 p.c. | 44 p.c. |
| Sugar (refined) | 17.4 p.c. | 68.5 p.c. |
| Buttons | 35.9 p.c. | 96 p.c. |
| Cutlery | 39.3 p.c. | 184 p.c. |
| Hardware | 20 p.c. | 40 p.c. |
| Sewing Machines | free | 30 p.c. |
| Clocks and Watches | 27.8 p.c. | 41 p.c. |

In India the highest duty is 30 per cent. while cotton manufactures are at 11 per cent. only. In America what with huge scale production and the process of standardisation the cost of production could scarcely be said to need protection to the American industry, except in the item of wages perhaps. And it is precisely to maintain the high wages obtained by the American workman that even the democratic presidency of Woodrow Wilson had to consent to an average tariff of over 30 per cents.

Though the text of the Act in its final form is not yet available in this country, the result of the Congress agreement has been thus summarised by the London "Economist" of September 23 last:—

"The foreign valuation system of levying duties has been accepted, instead of the American valuation plan which was advocated by the House (of Representatives). The free tariff zone has been eliminated. The compromise measure contains the elastic measure, authorising the President, under certain conditions and with certain limitations, to change the tariff rates after an investigation by the Tariff Commission. The President is also authorised to employ the American valuation plan in determining rates of duty, if such a course is deemed advisable. Among the principal rates decided upon are the following:—Scoured wool; 31 cents a pound that rate being a compromise between the 33 cent. rate in the Senate Bill and the rate of 25 cents a pound in the House measure. Sugar from Cuba is assessed 1.76 cents a pound and that from all other countries 2.20 cents a pound. The duty on wheat is 30 cents a bushel, while the rate on dye product is 50 and 60 per cent. 'ad valorem' in addition to a specific duty of 7 cents a pound. It is understood that the high Senate rates on all agricultural products were accepted by the conferes, but that the duty on vegetable oils is slightly lowered. The rate on potash has been fixed at 1½ cents a pound equivalent to $30 a ton."

There are two or three points of special interest which may be noticed particularly. It will be observed that there was a conflict between two alternative systems of valuation, the American valuation as determined by the local selling price and the foreign valuation. The former would necessarily be higher owing to the operation of the duties, and consequently duties charged on that basis would be still higher than appearing from a glance at the schedule. If the foreign price of an article is 100 and the American duty is 30 per cent., the American price would presumably be 130. A 30 per cent. duty charged on this basis would really be equal to 39 per cent. The acceptance of the foreign valuation basis in the final Bill is a concession to the American consumer which is wrung at least as much by the perception of the absurdity of such a plan as by the sympathy for the consumer. The other point of special importance is the extraordinary power vested in the President of varying the actual tariff within a margin of some 50 per cent. The American Constitution—as we are told by orthodox writers—is based on the complete separation of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial authorities, and works on the principle of their mutual distrust. The conduct of President Wilson in connection with the negotiations which ended the last war was freely criticised in the States on just this principle. The present departure, therefore, is likely to raise very serious questions of constitutional importance, should a President of Mr. Wilson's Free Trade leanings again occupy the White House.

But the American Tariff has a significance quite different from the constitutional peculiarity of some of its provisions. The available supply of world's gold having gone into America, the British economic press is particularly anxious to know how the United States exports would be paid for, if she passes tariff measures practically stopping all imports from abroad. The anxiety is the more poignant with Britain because she finds even those indirect methods of making payments for British imports of American produce—the shipping and banking earnings—now threatened by American legislation and American enterprise. New York has finally supplanted London as the central money market of the world, as much because America has become the principal creditor nation of the world, as because she has the largest available reserve of gold. And as to shipping, America has too clearly determined to build up a mercantile marine and do her own carrying trade for England to persist any longer in the uneconomic policy of having even in her Royal Navy a two-power standard. The British anxiety is amazing in its innocent simplicity. The "Times" Trade Supplement in a leaderette of September 16, 1922, wrote:—

"Probably, the policy the United States has adopted will prove mistaken, and it will be found that the cultivation of the export trade cannot go hand in hand with drastic restriction of imports. There is no analogy between the position of this country and that of the United States; we are compelled to import enormous quantities of food and raw materials, and exports of manufactures would continue to be practicable even if imports of such merchandise were restricted. The United States is very largely self-contained, and it remains to be shown how that country can secure payments for its exports if it shuts out foreign goods."

The United States can afford to laugh at the British threat that they would develop their tropical possessions for the supply of raw materials and foodstuffs if America refuses to take on reasonable British goods in payment. America has a large enough market of her own. The United States may, or may not, obtain from the new tariff an increased revenue. But, in the last instance, we think this tariff is a sort of a preparation for the inevitable eventual liquidation and cancellation of all international indebtedness. If debts cannot be paid and, therefore, must be cancelled, would it not be as well to strengthen one's industrial position under such measures so as to have a substantial set-off against an unavoidable loss?

## JOTTINGS.

### STINNES LUBERSAC AGREEMENT.

What the German Government, impelled by a series of allied conferences, has not been able to achieve, a private agreement, between a Frenchman and a German claims to have accomplished. Both Hugo Stinnes and the Marquis de Lubersac, having agreed as to "the appeasing influence on the Franco-German relations that would result from an effective participation by Germany in the reconstruction of the devastated regions" in France, they have signed an agreement, whereby:—

The Stinnes Building Company of Essen shall act as the buying agent for the confederation of the cooperatives for the devastated regions on a commission of 6 per cent. The payments for the purchases made including the commission to the buying agent shall be made by the German Government and deducted by it from the payments due under the Reparations. German experts are to be attached to the various cooperatives, who will also have their representatives in Germany and on the commission of control, which shall be entitled to accept or reject the material. All the orders are to be distributed by the Stinnes concern, and Herr Stinnes claims a preemption on the coal to be delivered in France sufficient in amount to meet his requirements for making cement, bricks, tiles and lime—all necessary for the building industry. The prices of material delivered are in no case to exceed the French market prices, while the French minimum tariff is agreed to apply on pain of the whole agreement becoming void in default."

This agreement is signed subject to the approval of the governments of the two countries. Its critics have seen in the agreement, not merely the greed of the capitalist—Herr Stinnes' commission alone amounting by one calculation to over £7 million per annum—but an attempt to undo by a flank movement the disastrous results to Germany of the Versailles Treaty. Before the war the respective position of Germany, France and the United Kingdom was, in the matter of coal resources and steel production as follows:—

| | In million tons. |
|---|---|
| Coal Resources Estimate of 1913— | |
| Germany | 423,356 |
| U. K. | 189,535 |
| France | 17,583 |
| | In million tons. |
| Iron Resources Estimate of 1910— | |
| Germany | 1,276 |
| United Kingdom | 455 |
| France | 1,140 |
| | Tons in 1913. |
| Iron production— | |
| Germany | 19,292,000 |
| United Kingdom | 10,260,000 |
| France | 5,311,000 |

The position thus was that in spite of its iron ore resources almots as good as those of the German Empire, the French iron production was only about 26 per cent. that of Germany. This was due to the want of coal in France. The one aim of the German iron and coal masters before the war was to make a single economic unit out of the German coal in the Ruhr basin and the French iron in Lorrain. By the Treaty of Versailles France has got 9/10 of the German iron ore, but there is no coal to add to the French smelting industry. This explains the anxiety of the French statesmen of the Poincare type to enforce the "sanctions" and confiscate the still remaining coal resources of Germany. For a time though the German iron ore was gone, the great industry was kept going by the indomitable energy and unrivalled resource of the Stinnes type of industrialists, who turned to scrap iron and worked it up to the tune of millions of tons to keep the industry going. Hence the spectacle of British warships being sent to Germany for breaking up. Verily peace hath its victories no less renowned than war. Hence also a special agreement with Russia to supply scrap in Germany. But these efforts must at last have given way if French iron was to be kept permanently divorced from the German coal. Germany is reconquering by peaceful methods of commerce what the chicanery of the Versailles Treaty had lost her. Her leading ship-builders are reported to have entered into agreements with the American shipping board to combine American wealth with German skill and experience in this business. And here is another instance of German ingenuity. German domination in the coal and iron industry would be by no means an absurdity if the above agreement holds good. Though the present agreement is only an arrangement to facilitate the rebuilding of the devastated regions, there is no knowing when the next step of a Franco-German consortium for the joint exploitation of their adjacent coal and iron resources may take place. And if that combination becomes a reality, the domination of the steel trade by the Franco-German combine cannot be avoided. There is only one fly in the ointment. Can the German Government pay for the purchases of the cooperatives in the devastated regions? If Germany has not yet secured a surplus of production over consumption, it is difficult to see how it is going to meet the Stinnes-Lubersac liabilities when it has failed to meet the public reparations demand. The mere addition to the paper currency will not avail even if it could be resorted to after the last decree. And the possibility of an alternative Government—the Stjnes Press has throughout attacked the present German Government—though quite likely, cannot soberly be expected to perform the twentieth century miracle of making less than nothing equal to several milliards.

### INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR 1922-23.

The Indian Customs Revenue returns for the six months of this year show considerable fall below the estimates.

| | Actual Rs. | Budget Estimates (for 6 months.) |
|---|---|---|
| Import Duty | 15,35,10,000 | 18,73,76,500 |
| Export Duty | 2,25,07,000 | 2,27,60,000 |
| Miscellancy | 5,20,000 | 10,00,000 |
| Land Customs | 6,12,000 | 6,00,000 |
| Excise— | | |
| Cotton | 88,65,000 | 1,17,50,000 |
| Motor Spirit | 39,38,000 | 37,50,000 |
| Kerosine | 43,14,000 | 20,00,000 |
| Warehouse etc. | 27,000 and | |
| Miscellaneous | 4,27,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Total | 19,47,20,000 | 23,45,76,500 |

If we compare those figures with those of 1921, and allow for the increase in the rate of duty in specific cases, we would find almost everywhere an unjustifiable overestimate of revenue. The officials responsible for the estimate invite the suspicion that they are deliberately trying at the time of presenting the Budget to show a more favourable position than is justified by the figures at their disposal. The revised estimates of this year are bound to show a much greater deficit than the original budgetted; we have already indicated the possibility of another deficit budget of 25 to 30 crores for 1923-24; and unless the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee shows some radical reductions, there is no hope of putting a brake upon the financial orgy of adding to the unproductive debt to cover up recurring revenue deficits.

### JOINT-STOCK ENTERPRISE.

A single swallow does not make a summer; and so we must not conclude that, because August 1922 shows a slight increase in company registration over July, we have passed the worst of the depression. In August last there were 42 registrations with an aggregate capital of 2.10 crores as against 39 and 1.83 crores in July. But against this must be remembered that in August 1921 there were double this year's registrations with more than double the capital, being 84 and 4.4, respectively. In the 5 months from April to August there were in 1922 only 191 registrations with the aggregate capital of 11.39 crores, where as in the corresponding period of 1921 there were 346 companies with 41.97 crores of capital. The same story is continued in the chapter of liquidations, there being 91 liquidations involving 10.45 crores of capital in April-August 1921 as against 126 companies going into liquidation and involving Rs. 18.27 crores of capital in the first 5 months of 1922.

### IMPROVED PRODUCTION.

The following comparative statistics of production in three of the principal articles of export show a marked improvement, which may be explained by the goodness of the seasons, and which will in turn react upon our foreign trade.

| | 1920-21 | 1921-22. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat (Tons) | 6,798,000 | 9,818,000 |
| Jute (Bales) | 4,065,800 | 4,236,800 |
| Cotton (Bales) | 3,801,000 | 4,463,000 |

The total exports of raw jute from the beginning of the present season 1st of July to 23rd September 1922 comparatively show the following position:—

| Year | Bales | Tons Gunny bags | Yards (million) Gunny cloth |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 | 502,338 | 224,867 | 794,114 |
| 1921 | 137,624 | 360,188 | 729,612 |

### STATE RAILWAYS' EARNINGS.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways for the first six months of 1922 amounted to 43.91 crores, against the year's estimate of 99.5 crores. The result of 26 weeks' working shows a deficit against the estimate for that period of 4.63 crores, or a total deficit for the year of 9.3t crores. Traffic has not come up to expectations and the recent floods in Bengal would still further damage the prospects of the Railways. There is likely to be a decline in this branch alone of at least 10 crores.

### THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

The finances of the Port of Bombay continue to show a deficit. From the estimated figure of Rs. 2,26,39,800 the revenue has fallen to Rs. 2,17,17,589 while the expenditure aggregates to Rs. 2,27,80,453. Though the total tonnage dealt with in the Port was 6,725,000 against 6,072,000 in the preceding year; though more ships entered the docks, and utilised the dry docks; though the development projects gave a special fillip to the port finances; the loss of extra ground and shed rents of 36.75 lakhs could not be made up. The present deficit is met from the revenue reserve. But this position, in spite of the increased wharfage charges and a 50 per cent surtax on the dock and bunder charges, threatens to be chronic unless trade improves in the near future. But of that there is no sign.

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

### RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Railway Risk-note Committee has issued an unanimous report which has been arrived at by a compromise between the views of traders and the views of Railwaymen, representing naturally extremes. The Committee themselves say "our recommendations are necessarily in the nature of a compromise," as "the views of the Railways and traders are to a great extent irreconcilable." Risk-notes "B" and "H" have always formed the chief cause of contention and litigation. The Committee now propose to amend these risk-notes by providing that the Railway Administration shall be required to lead evidence to show how the consignment was dealt with throughout the time it was in its possession or control in the following:—(A) non-delivery of the whole of a consignment, or of the whole of one or more packages forming part of a consignment properly packed and fully addressed unless such non-delivery is due to accidents to trains or to fire; and (B) pilferages from packages of merchandise properly packed, that is, packed in accordance with the instructions laid down in the Goods Tariff. This is a good step forward on the system as obtains now when Railway Companies are practically exempted from liability even in the case of a loss of one or more packages forming part of a consignment. I doubt, however, if these new risk-notes will eliminate thefts and pilferages altogether. For this it is not so much change in the risk-notes which is wanted as change in the ethical standard of the commercial community and the Railway employees. Without this change in the ethical standard it is useless to expect any radical alteration in the methods and manners obtained at present when a trader is generally on the look-out as to how he can "do" the Railway and Railway employee is similarly on the look-out as to how he can conveniently utilise portions at least of some of the consignments without such a pilferage being detected. The Risk-note Committee consisting, however, of eminent lawyers, businessmen and Railway officials was naturally not expected to look to the ethical side of the business and the recommendations made in the report are naturally, therefore, makeshift. Not only this, but I fear that the amended risk-notes will prove a fruitful source of litigation. Even now there is not a little of litigation arising from the wording and use of the present Railway Risk-notes There is a likely danger of this litgation considerably increasing on account of the complicated and legal phraseology employed.

There is a suggestion that Form B is to be modified by making the Goods Clerk to write at the end of the Form description of packing ith a view to obviate the necessity of taking orm A in conjunction with Form B. It has been the common experience of the commercial community through flimpsy excuses a consignor is made to sign the risk-note Form A. The proposal of the Committee if adopted by the Government will do away with harrassments of the public in this particular at least though there is a danger of corruption and bribery arising from the clause.

### Railways and Disaffection.

I have, several times, urged in these notes that had the Government of the country been to any extent open to reason or even to the voice of what may be called enlightened self-interest, they would have long before grappled the problem of the grievances of third-class passengers and complaints of the trading community. The Government, however, being self-sufficient and regardless of public opinion, have disregarded suggestions and advice given to them regarding these two questions. Mr. Subramanyam and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji have done well in appending a note at the end of the report of the Railway Risk Note Committee emphasising that the time has now come for the good name of Railways, which after all are public concerns, supported and financed by the Government, that the obligations of the Railways to the public should be made clearer and much less illusory than it has hitherto been. They add that the common people of this country treat the Railways as a Department of the Government and the odium created by the conduct of the Railways towards goods and passengers reflects upon the Government as well. There would not have been in fact any exaggeration in saying that grievances of third class passengers and of the mercantile community and the total disregard shown by Railway Companies have proved a fertile source of causing disaffection and resentment against the Government, under the natural and common belief that Railways are after all a department of the Government. The resolution moved in the last session of the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Joshi brought out many of these complaints and grievances He pointed out that out of the total number of passengers carried last year amounting to Rs. 56 crores the third class numbered 54¾ crores, that is, 98 per cent. of the total passenger traffic. Out of the total earnings of Rs. 35 crores last year from passenger traffic, Rs. 29 crores or 83 per cent. were from the third class alone. Mr. Joshi made the bitter but correct remark that although Government always claimed to exist in this country only for the sake of ignorant masses, if they considered calmly and seriously the treatment they had given so far to third class passengers, they could not make good that claim. Even with regard to such a moderate and well reasoned case as Mr. Joshi put forward on behalf of the dumb millions of third class passengers the Hon. Mr. Innes gave the usual bureaucratic non possumus. His reply with regard to practically all the grievances in detail by Mr. Joshi was that enquiries were being made. It is surely a matter of the gravest reproach that after years and years of Railway Administration there should be this plea put forward that enquiries are being made with regard to the grievances of third class passengers. If the Government are actuated by any real sympathy with the third class passengers they can remove all these grievances complained of within a short time. Mr. Joshi said rightly that if non-cooperation had any very enthusiastic missionary on its side it was third class railway pasengers. To give only one instance of callous disregard with which third class passengers are being treated by Railway Companies, there are daily hundreds of third class passengers going from Surat Station, the booking shed for whom is at a long distance from the booking shed for first and second class passengers. There is no arrangement, so far as I know, for weighing the luggage of passengers in this shed and the luggage office is located near the first and second class booking office. Passengers, therefore, have to go after purchasing their tickets a very long distance quite in open for getting their luggage weighed, and after getting this weighed they have again to traverse the same distance back to get in on the platform by the third class gate. All this should be done, let it be remembered, even at the dead of night (many of the through trains for Surat are coming in at night). One can conceive of the difficulties to which pasengers, and specially women and children, are put through this arrangement or lack of arrangement which pevails. The third class booking office again is open only about half an hour before the arrival times of the trains with the result that a huge crowd gathers and there is any amount of harrassment and inconvenience to passengers in getting their tickets, crossing the bridge and going to the platforms. There is no enquiry needed nor any big statements or reports necessary in such a case. The Railway Company, if it cares to be sympathetic, can remove these grievances by having a proper weighing machine in the third class booking shed in charge of a luggage clerk and arranging for the booking office to remain open all the 24 hours. This latter change will necessitate employment of two or three additional hands which cannot be considered a big item of expenditure looking to the convenience and comforts of the passengers involved.

### Class Rigidity.

The "Times of India," in one of its occasional and rare moods of lightness of mind, observed, with reference to the remarks of the Mayor of Oxford who described soft shirts as an abomination, that the soft shirt was symbol of the relaxation of class rigidities and that the Mayor's proposal was a sinister move towards re-establishing one of the worst features of English life. The paper went on to add that class distinctions were largely based on clothes and distinctions in clothes were kept up by tailors not only because it was profitable for them but because the evil political and social views which were encouraged by tailors. The use of Khaddar is advocated just because among other reasons it removes the class and caste distinctions and introduces a dress which does not breed snobbishness. The "Times" however while it would consider asoft shirt as removing class distinctions would not consider Khaddar as worthy of its blessings, for to it Khaddar is a red-rag though an emblem of white purity to its devotees.

### Luxuries or Necessities.

Imports of fireworks into India during the last quinquennium were as follows:

worth £51,057 in 1916-17; £54,137 in 1917-18; £37,441 in 1918-19; £72,768 in 1919-20; and £145,320 in 1920-21.

The principal share in this trade was contributed in the year 1920-21 by the United Kingdom which exported £14,669 worth of fireworks, Honkong with her £78,179; Germany with her £18,322; China with her £17,258 and Japan £10,796. Imports of toys were worth £141,024 in 1916-17; £107,789 in 1917-18; £124,248 in 1918-19; £287,056 in 1919-20 and £322,336 in 1920-21. The principal contributors to this trade were the United Kingdom with £34,918 worth of exports to this country; Germany with her £42,000; Japan with her £166,000. I am giving these figures to-day as it has been alleged in some quarters that both the fire-works and toys are a sort of luxuries for children which can be dispensed with, specially as they are imported from foreign countries. It must be remembered that with regard to these fire-works not all of them are imported for children. A large part must be imported for entertainments in Indian States, entertainments on the occasion of marriages, entertainments to Government officials, etc. One may have no objection if all these entertainments are cut off or reduced for the cause of retrenchment but one has to cry halt when a sort of pseudo-asceticsm parading in the name of patriotism seeks an encroachment on the preserves of children. We have been hearing a lot about the duty of all the citizens not to indulge in illuminations and not to let fire-works during the Divali holidays. I wonder if those who are arguing in this strain know that the vicarious sacrifice will have to be borne by children. As it is, our life cannot boast of providing sufficient joys and pleasures for children as they get in other lands. It is a dull and tired existence our society is giving to our children and the result is seen in the weakness both physical and mental which overtakes our youths of both sexes pfematurely. Toys and fire-works and the like playthings for children should not be considered in the nature of a luxury but should be considered as necessities for their proper mental and physical development. Those who have devoted any attention to the question of education of children have often and often emphasised that toys and games play a very important part in making up a child. If we do not want to have any imports with regard to these article let us manufacture them in this country by all means. It will not do however for us to urge stopping the imports and making our children bereft of all such innocent pleasures as long as we have not indigenous industries. It is interesting to find that while a taboo on toys and fire-works is advocated, not a voice is heard against imports of motor-cars or motor-cycles, for instance, which carry away between themselves more than £13 millions of wealth, even if we do not take into consideration expenditure for motor accessories, petrol, etc. It was said with regard to the last war that the older generation of statesmen and politicians sent the youth of the nation to the slaughter. We have to take care that the same charge is not levied against our elderly people of tolerating all the imports, which may even be luxuries for their comforts and convenience but crying halt when these imports are made for innocent joy and pleasures of children.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | .. | 10,000 |
| „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | .. | — |
| „ Sales of East Indian | .. | 500 |
| „ Import .. .. | .. | — |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:— | | |
| Mid, Americans Spot .. | .. | 13 62 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | .. | 17 65 |
| New York, 11 a.m. .. | .. | — |
| (As known in Liverpool at Oct. | .. | 22 41 |
| closing time.) .. Jan. | .. | 22 55 |
| New Orients 10 a.m. .. Mar. | .. | 22 69 |
| .. Jan. | .. | 22 17 |
| .. Mar. | .. | 22 21 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

| Months, | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 13 05+26 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | 12 93+30 |
| Dec. .. .. .. .. | 12 883+2 |
| Jan. .. .. .. .. | 12 79+52 |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. | 12 74+57 |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | 12 66+50 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 12 62+22 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 12 83. 24 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 12 45+28 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 12 37+28 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | 12 12+31 |

### CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 13 40—39 |
| Novembers .. .. .. .. | 13 09+36 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 12 93+35 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 12 87+35 |
| February .. .. .. .. | 12 80+34 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 12 74+33 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 12 68+34 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 12 62+34 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 12 53+33 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 12 44 32 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 12 28 31 |
| September .. .. .. | 12 09+28 |

Tone:—Steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 16 60+20 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | 16 80+20 |
| Dec. .. .. .. .. | 16 90+20 |
| Jan. .. .. .. .. | 17 05+25 |
| February .. .. .. .. | 17 15+25 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 17 30+25 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 17 40+25 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 17 50+25 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 17 60+25 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 17 70+25 |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York, .. | Oct. | 22 18— 9 |
| | Dec. | 22 42— 9 |
| | Jan. | 22 22—19 |
| | Mar. | 22 41—8 |

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool .. | Oct. | 13 40+61 |
| | Jan. | 12 87+35 |
| | Mar. | 12 74+33 |
| | May | 12 62+34 |

London, Oct. 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphic Transfers .. | 1/3 11/16 Quiet |
| Bar Gold .. .. | £ 4/12/10 Quiet. |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. | 34 1/16 Unsettled. |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cent. .. .. | 59 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. | 34 1/16 |
| „ „ 2 months hence | 33 15/16 |

Tone of Silver—China bank sold.

India bought uncertain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank of England Rate per since 17th July 1922. .. | 1 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | 1 1/2 |
| „ „ 7 day Market loans .. | 1 1/2 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 16th.

#### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa fe—63 lbs Dec.-Jan. Sellers .. .. .. .. | 51 |
| Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Oct.-Nov. Sellers .. .. .. .. | 49/6 |
| Australian 62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Quoted | 51 |
| Karachi Barley Oct.-Nov. Sellers .. | 35 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. .. .. .. | 55 |

Tone:—Firm.

#### SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank .. .. .. | £ 17 1/2 |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. | 117 1/2 |
| National .. .. .. .. | 42 |
| P. and O. .. .. .. .. | 14 |
| Eastern Bank .. .. .. | 5 1/4 |

#### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| RAPESED, Ferozepore usual Bold Oct-Nov, Sellers .. .. .. | £ 16 3/8 |
| LINSEED, Argentine Oct.-Nov. Sellers Firm .. .. .. .. | £ 19 1/8 |
| RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. .. | £ 15 3/8 |
| TONE OF RAPSEED:—Quiet. | |
| LINSEED, Bombay 416 lbs. ex-Ship Bold Oct. Paid .. .. .. | £ 20 3/4 |
| COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Value | 8 |
| TORIA RAPESEED:—Sept.-Oct. Paid .. .. .. .. | £ 17 3/8 |

#### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Best Selected Copper .. | £ 66 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. .. .. | £ 62 5/8 |
| Copper Braziers .. .. .. | £ 82 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. .. | 8 1/8 |
| Hard Spelter .. .. .. .. | 25 1 2 |
| Corrugated Sheets .. .. .. | £ 113 1 2 |

#### WAR LOANS ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans %1960/90 .. | £ 85 3/4+5/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 %.. .. .. | £ 88 Unchgd. |
| War loan 5% 1929/47 .. | £ 100 1/2 1/16 |
| Consols 2 1/2 % .. .. .. | 57 3/4+1/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% .. .. | 37 Unchgd. |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan) .. .. | 66 1/4 „ |
| Govt. Securities 3% .. .. | 56 1/4 |
| 7 per cent. Indian Loan .. .. | £ 16 1/4 |

(Continued on page 10.)

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Gandhi Day.

Dhanterash, (Hindu holiday.)

Industrial and Art Exhibition, Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps, Madhav Baug.

Results of the Preliminary Scientific, the Inter mediate M.B.B.S., and the B.* Com. Exams University Hall, 1 p.m.

The Morarji Gokuldas Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. Ord. Genl. Meeting, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, 1-30 p.m.

Assur Virji Mills, 320 Mint Road, 4 p.m.

Urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. Association, 6 p.m.

Ladies' public meeting at the Mandvi Mahilla Mandal's Hall Masjid Bunder, to Celebrate Gandhi Day, 2-30 p.m.

Pandit Malviya's lecture to Parsis on the "Present Situation," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m., Sir D. M. Petit. Bart. to preside.

Ladies' public meeting on Gandhi Day, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 19.

Kalichaudas: Bank holiday.

FRIDAY, October 20.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

S.S. "China" with mails of the 5th instant expected to arrive at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 21.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1979): Bank holiday.

The S.S. "Delta", with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Lecture on Primary Education by Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and P. Pathuck, at the

## Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

Master Krishna, Son of C. K. Subramaniam of Rolls-Royce Limited, Bombay, aged 2 years, extra ordinarily intelligent, expired at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, 15th October 1922 owing to a combined attack of Malaria dysentry and bronchitis.

### BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The "Mile of Rupees" now measures 1062 ft.

### BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting.

### TAMIL DRAMA.

The Members of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha will stage "Galava" a Tamil Drama by Rao Saheb, P. Sambanda Mudaliar B.A., B. L. to-morrow (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Baliwala Grand Theatre, Grant Road, Bombay. All Madrasi Residents in Bombay are resquested to patronise this benefit performance.

### BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, (conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel), the total number of patients treated during the month of September last was 1227, out of whom 663 were ladies and 564 were children (362 being male and 202 female). The daily average attendance of patients was 51.

### "SACRIFICE" BY DR. TAGORE.

Last Tuesday, a few members of the Clerks' Union, for the first time in Bombay, staged Dr. Tagore's Play "Sacrifice" at Balliwalla's Grand Theatre in aid of their Medical Relief Fund.

The amateurs deserve a word of congratulation on their attempt to stage such a play. It was made attractive by the introduction of a few adaptable scenes. All actors, though amateurs, played their parts well. The collections by sale of tickets were between Rs. 800 and 900.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLL.

A complete set of the Municipal Electoral Roll has been placed in the Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, for the information of the public. Those who are entitled to vote should see whether their names have been duly registered. If they are not registered, they should inform the Secretary, Social Service League, who will make arrangements to get them duly enlisted. Or, they should directly communicate with the Municipal Commissioner before the 1st proximo.

### LATE MR. SAHIJRAM KHIAMAL.

Mr. Shahijram Khiamal, the aged and experienced proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Pohoomule Bros. died on Monday morning at his native place Hyderabad (Sind) of heart failure at the age of 56. All the Sindi merchants joined at the pedhee of the firm of the deceased to mourn his death. The silk merchants at Jackria Masjid closed their business on Tuesday in honour of the death of the late Seth Sahijram: and the JapanandtheShanghai silk merchants' Association passed a condolence resolution and sent it to the family of the deceased by wire.

The deceased was a great support to Multani merchants.

### MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following have been elected as representatives of the Mandvi Ward for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

1 Mr. B. N. Mehisheri; 2 Mr. Shamji Hemraj 3 Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chhotani; 4 Seth A. H. S. Katri; 5 Mr. N. D. Upadhya 6 Mr. D. K. Mehta; 7 Mr. Shivji Cooverji; 8 Mr. Sadik; 9 Dr. Jethalal V. Vora; 10 Srimati Ratanbai Virji Gungajar 11 Srimati Ratanbai B. Mehisheri; 12 Srimati Kuverbai Devji; 13 Mr. R. K. Modi; 14 Mr. Abdulgani Chowdry; 15 Mr. Shaffrul Hussein; 16 Mr. Trikamji Damji; 17 Mr. Vullbhdas Fulchand Mehta; 18 Mr. Vartajwalla Manhar; 19 Mr. Abdulhussein Mitha; 20 Mr. Mohanlal Bhurabhai.


# SAFES & LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karani Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.).

Soliciting inquiries and orders.

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### PAREL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

The Bombay Central Cooperative Institute has started a branch for the City of Bombay. This Bombay Branch found it necessary to organize a separate branch for Parel—the slum area of Bombay.

At a meeting of members belonging to Cooperative Societies of Parel held on the 6th of August last at the Working Men's Institute at Parel, this Parel Branch was formed. A strong Managing Committee with Mr. S. K. Bole, as its Chairman, and Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe as its Secretary was formed to carry out the work of the Parel Branch.

The Managing Committee then appointed a Conference Committee to which it entrusted the organization of the Parel Cooperative Conference as early as possible. The Committee has decided to hold the Conference about the middle of the next month. The exact date of the Conference will be soon communicated for the information of the public. Those who are interested in the Cooperative movement are requested to suggest subjects for discussion in the Conference.

### CUTCHI MEMONS' RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed in a general meeting of the Cutchi Memon Anjuman held on the 15th instant:—

"That this meeting strongly condemns the malicious attempts of certain interested persons to make false allegations regarding the Angora Fund and is of opinion that such attempts are calculated to do immense harm to the Khilafat-movement at this critical juncture. This meeting further expresses its fullest confidence in Seth Chhotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee; and assures him that the Indian Muslims highly appreciate and value the strenuous efforts he has made for the furtherance of the sacred cause of the Khilafat."

The second resolution passed condemned Britain's Near East policy, and stated that if Britain declared war with Turky serious troubles in India would be inevitable.

The last resolution passed was to the following effect:—"That this meeting emphatically protests against certain amendments proposed to be made in the Rent Act as it exists at present. Any amendments made in the Rent Acts are likely to affect the comfort of the Muslim population, the greater bulk of which consists of poor and middle classes, who cannot afford to pay high rent owing to high costs of living in Bombay."

## TODAYS MEETING'S.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

### PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in connection with the "Gandhi Day" when Messrs. Khadilkar, Bharucha and others will speak.

### THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a lecture on the above subject at a public meeting of the Parsees at the Excelsior Theatre to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. when Sir D. M. Petit Bart. will preside. All Parsees are cordially invited to attend. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

### GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

BY LADIES AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

To-day in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the occasion of the 7th Gandhi Parva at 3-30 p.m. there will be a public meeting of ladies wherein a discourse on "Determinate" as taught in Gita will be held by Sriyut Narhari Shastri Godese. All are cordially invited.

BY SRI MANDVI MAHILLA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi Mahilla Mandal, a ladies' public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Mandal's Hall, at Masjid Bunder Road, (above the Central Bank) to celebrate the Seventh Gandhi Parva. Srimati Sakinabai A. K. Somji will preside, and Mr. Nanabhai D. Upadhya will speak and sing National Songs.

BY MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To-day being Gandhi Day, the Matunga Congress Committee has arranged to demonstrate publicly by keeping 5 charkhas spinning continuously for 24 hours i.e., from 8 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) up to 8 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Prizes will be given to successful competetors.

### MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee at 9 p.m. at Jain Mahajanwadi Khadak Mandvi to celebrate the seventh Gandhi Day Sjt. Jamunadas M. Mehta will preside.

## FORTH-COMING MEETINGS.

### SWAMI RAMTIRTHA POONYA-TITHEE.

It has been arranged to celebrate the Punya-Tithee of Swami Ramtirtha at Thana on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant in the open space of Gamdevi Temple. Those who wish to send subscriptions for the above utsav, should send it to Mr. Vasant Gajanan Pathare. (Koliwada, near Railway Gate, Thana).

The programme is as follows:—

Saturday 21st:—Installetion of Swami Ramtirtha's Photo and Prawachass in the morning, and lecture by Mr. Namjoshi in the evening.

Sunday 22nd:—Lectures by Dr. Naik and Mr. Donde

Monday 23rd:—Lecture by Mr. Namjoshi.

### GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Saturday next the 21st instant, in the Marwadi Vidyalaya hall at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to elect office-bearers and members of the Council and to receive the report of the work done during the year. Members are requested to be present.

### VILE PARLE RASHTRIYA SHALA OF THE DIPOTSAVI MAHOTSVA.

A public gathering of the above institution will be held in the premises of Seth Hemchand Mohanlal Jhaveri of Vile Parle under the presidentship of Seth Shriman Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, J.P. to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 a.m. when the fourth annual Report of this Shala will be read. Mr. Mast Fakir will deliver a lecture and sweetmeats will be distributed among the students by Seth Govindji Vasanji.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### MR. E. A. PEERBHOY'S CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Klien charged (1) Mohamedally Hakimji, (2) Roshanally Mohomedalli and (3) Esmailji Tyeballi, three Borah merchants with being members of an unlawful assembly, and rioting with a deadly weapon, the common object of which was to cause grievous hurt to Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy on Aug. 28, as a sequel to the complain filed in the Police Court by him in connection with the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanatorium.

Inspector Finan, prosecuted while Mr. Saher bar-at-law with Mr. Kanuga, and Mr. Bhave pleaders appealed for the complainant. Messrs. Nariman and Yussufalli pleaders, defended the first accused and Mr. Binning, bar-at-law the second and Mr. Kamat, pleader the third accused.

Further hearing was proceeded with on Saturday.

Mr. J. C. Nazir, salesman in the firm of Messrs. R. C. Nazir and Co., said on the day in question he was in his office about 1 p.m. About 1-30 that day he had been to the National Bank of India for some business. He waited there for some time as he had to take delivery order. He then, got in a tram car on Esplanade Road. As he saw a large crowd near Treacher and Company, he got out of the car. He found one Borah gentleman bleeding. That gentleman was the complainant. Witness lifted up the complainant and took him inside Treacher and Company. He then corroborated the story of the assault. He saw accused No. 1 arrested by a Parsi. After his (accused No.1) arrest he told witness he was quite innocent. Somebody in the crowd said he (the accused) was innocent and some body said he was assaulting the complainant. Accused no.1 then asked the complainant that he was unnecessarily arrested and whether it was he who assaulted him. Accused no. 1 was, then, taken away by the police. He after sometime accompanied the complainant to the office of the Commissioner of Police. Subsequently he was called at the Police Station by Inspector Klien.

To the Court, witness said he did not see the accused assaulting the complainant. He saw Mr. Kay on the spot. He did not hear accused no. 1 say that Mr. Wadia had put in his (accused's) pocket some brass instrument.

On behalf of accused no 3, Mr. R. K. Prabhakar, clerk in the Taxing Master's Office in the Bombay High Court said that the time of the assault he was in Messrs. Dabholkar & Company, solicitors' Office. He knew the complainant. He was sorry he could not identify the Borah who assaulted the complainant. All that he could say was that the assailant was a tall man. He saw one Borah assaulting the complainant and two Borahs rushing on him (the complainant). He spoke about the assault to Mr. Dabholkar. He saw one of the assailants running towards Hummum Street. There was a mixed crowd consisting abont 25 persons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finan witness said he did not see the whole assault as he was busy giving instructions to his solicitors.

To the Court, witness said those who rushed on the complainant had nothing in their hands.

On behalf of accused No. 3 Mr. Waman Shantaram Dabholkar, Solicitor, said he remembered the day of assault which was going on opposite his office, at Esplanade Road.

The case was, then, adjourned till Tuesday next at 1-30 p.m.

### CHARGED WITH CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate John Mascarenhas and Martin Silva, strikers belonging to the Indian Hotels Company, Ltd., charged Sergeant Longman and P. C. No. 2166 with assault and causing hurt.

On the case being called on, His Worship discharged the notice against the Police Officer and the P. C., as the complainants were not present in Court.

### FITH MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The Fifth Music Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held in Bombay from Wednesday 6th December next to Tuesday 12th December in the Shri Ram Chowk of the Vidyalaya at Sandhurst Road. With the Conference the Sixth Exhibition of Musical Instruments will also be held, which will be opened on Sunday the 3rd December and will remain open for the public till the close of the Conference. The programme of the Conference will consist of the following items:—Reading of papers, Lectures and discussion on the theory of Music, Concerts of vocal and instrumental music by well-known musicians, a musical concert of amateurs and two competitive concerts of children-one of children under 10 years and the other of those under 16. Suitable prizes will be awarded to those children whose music will be approved by the Committee.

Those who wish to read papers or deliver lectures on any subject connected with music should correspond with the Secretary of the Conference upto 30th November 1922 which will facilitate the arranging of the programme.

The Kirtan Conference commenced its sitting with the Music Conference since last year. The Second Session will be held this year after the Music Conference is over. The object in holding the Kirtan Conference with the Music Conference is to induce preachers to combine scientific music with Kirtan, and it is hoped that all professional preachers will take part in the deliberations of this conference.

For further particulars please apply personally or by correspondence to The Hon. Secretaries, Fifth Music Conference, of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, (No. 4).

### STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. M. C. Javle, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Auditors dated the 10th October 1922:

"In the Loan Works Budget Estimate for the year 1922-23, a provision of Rs. 5,00,000 Five lakhs has been made at page 115 under 'Acquisition' for the acquisition of land for cold storage and market and for metal depot stables, etc., at Parton Road. Against the provision of Rs. 5,00,000 a payment of Rs. 11,61,923 has been made to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, on the 6th instant, thus causing an excess of Rs. 6,61,922 over the sanctioned Budget grant. The Corporation have in their Resolution No. 2309, dated the 17th July 1922, approved of the report of the Sub-Committee recommending the payment to Government of the full amount asked for and authorizing the Commissioner to arrange for the payment of the amount by reappropriation from the amounts provided in the Loan Works Budget. This reappropriation has not yet been sanctioned by the Corporation. In such cases, unless specific reappropriation is pointed out, payment without a Budget grant is illegal and contrary to the provisions of Section 115 (1) and Section 116 of the Municipal Act. In these circumstances we beg to report the matter to the Standing Committee and the Corporation for their information and necessary action."

The letter was referred to the Sub-committee for favour of report.


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## TAJ STRIKE.

### HOW TO MAKE DEFEAT A TRIUMPH.

We are keenly interest writes the "Catholic Herald of India," in the strike of the waiters, dish-boys and *kamals* of the Taj Mahal and Green's Hotel, Bombay. As all the strikers are Catholic and carry on their strike in a thoroughly Catholic manner, the episode has all the appearances of a lest case in Catholic social science.

Their method is supremely interesting. The strikes have formed themselves into a Catholic Social Study Club and at their daily meetings, which begin and end in prayer discuss Pope Leo's Encyclical on the Condition of the Working Class and Mgr. Parkinson's Primer and Social Science. For instance, their meeting of 23rd September was reported in the Press as follow:—

"The points for discussion were the following: The chief duties of the workers—(a) to perform his work honestly, (b) to observe faithfully all just agreements, (c) to avoid all injury to the property of the employer, (d) in case of dispute, to urge his claims reasonably. The chief duties of the employer—(a) to make a fair provision for the support of the workman, (b) to adhere to all just agreements, (c) to respect the signity of the workman, (d) to show regard for his health and safety; to take a personal interest in him; not to confine him to monotonous toil, (e) to allow him time for his phy al restoration by means of rest and re ation, and (f) to allow him time for the performance of his religious, domestic and civic duties. It was a most interesting debate and specially the application of these main points to the present Taj strike. The men after the discussion knelt down, said the Angelus and the Salve Regina prayers and dispersed after paying a visit to the Blessed Sacrament at the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus."

But a strike is not justified by its method alone. If one may judge from the statements made by the Hotel management and by the strikers, there is no manner of doubt that the strikers are right, though there is plenty of room for a compromise. The managers broke their pledges without a word of explanation. This issue is clearly evaded in their statement which dwells exclusively on the difficulty of observing the pledges. This is no excuse. If you can't keep a promise, don't make it, that is plain. There may be reasons for subsequently altering the terms of a promise, as there probably are in the present case, but a contract is a two-sided affair, and its alternations must be agreed to by both parties. It is not enough for an employer to put up a notice "hereby declaring that henceforth" etc., against the terms of his contract with his employees. If his men go on strike, he has only himself to blame.

After reiterating the circumstances which resulted in the strike, the "Herald" proceeds.—

However, there is room for compromise, though the managers broke their pledges, the strikers should now consider whether there be no reason for altering these pledges by mutual agreement. The Company maintains that the monthly amount for breakages exceeds Rs. 2,500 a month and that only Rs. 20 is recovered from the men responsible for them. If this is true, local custom and the interests of both employers and employees may be sufficient ground for reconsidering previous arrangements.

The Company has done its best to break the strike by importing Tamil "blacklegs," and it may succeed. If it does, the men thus thrown out, should start a co-operative restaurant on a profit-sharing basis. Anyhow, the fact that three hundred Indian workmen have been able to present their demands in a correct and moderate form, and back them up with principles formulated by the best intellects of the Catholic West, may well turn the defeat of a few labourers into a triumph for Labour. With the introduction of industries into India, it is not impossible that capitalists will reconsider their old policies in the light of recent revolts and make a fresh start on more equitable lines. Here is a sign.


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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Wednesday, October 18, 1922.

## SWARAJ.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A., in which that gentleman seems to take exception to our "definition" of Swaraj—which, by the way, was not a definition at all—and to declare by implication that Swaraj means the Indianisation of the Services and not, as we had said, the separation of the Government of India from the Government of England in the same way that the Government of Australia is separated from the Government of England. Mr. Jamnadas obviously objects to our attitude and denies our right to speak upon behalf of the nation. We claim no such right, nor were we speaking on behalf of the nation. We were describing what, in our opinion, were the nation's views, for the benefit of Englishmen, and in the hope of expediting the solution of a burning question; and it is significant that the objection to our "definition" should have come from Mr. Jamnadas, and not from anybody on the Congress side. We said, in the leading article to which Mr. Jamnadas's letter is an answer, that many of the Moderates were desirous of ousting the English whereas the nation wished to win them, if it could; and Mr. Jamnadas's letter bears out our contention, which has the support of a hundred utterances of Mahatma Gandhi. From our own observations, we should say that there is more racial hatred in the little finger of a Moderate than in the whole multitude of Gandhi-ites and that racial hatred is foreign to the Indian nation as a whole, to whom a gospel of hatred and contention can make no appeal.

Mr. Jamnadas seems to us to miss, or leave out, altogether the chief point of our arguments, which is that the first essential of Swaraj is the separation of the Government of India from the Government of England and the making it responsible to India only. And, given that essential, we repeat our statement that the Indian nation would infinitely rather see a Government of India composed of Englishmen which stood wholeheartedly for India, than a Government of India, composed of Indians which is in the same or much the same position with regard to India as the present Government. This latter alternative is all that the Reforms at long last have to offer us. Only when the foreign iron or steel has entered into the very soul of the Indian bureaucracy, so that it is essentially British in its outlook and mentality and therefore "safe", only then will full Dominion status be conceded to the Indian Government. It might take centuries, if the Indian nation would put up with the delay. We advocate a simpler plan which can at once be executed; that the Government as it exists at present should become the first Dominion Government. India would then be free to work out her own political salvation, without foreign interference. And in those circumstances we believe she would work out her own salvation *peacefully;* which could not be the case if the "Reforms" continue their snail's progress. Mr. Jamnadas thinks the Indianisation of the Services much more important than this first essential of Swaraj. He fails to see that the Indianisation of the Services does but perpetuate the foreign rule in Indian garb, without the "change of heart" Mahatma has so often postulated. He apparently thinks it more important to the Indian nation that individual Indians should hold the posts now filled by individual Englishmen than that the Indian Government, however constituted, should stand for India, and for India only, in the world. Well, we can only say we flatly differ from him.

## FALLACIES OF THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

We referred yesterday generally to the disappointing character of the Minute of Dissent of the Minority of the Indian Fiscal Commission. On the crucial issue the Minority are strangely silent. The Majority have committed the stupid blunder of recommending a tariff constructed on the opposed principles—revenue for the State and Protection for the industry—because, forsooth, like faithful representatives of capitalism they have concluded, to their own satisfaction, that there is no room for any increase in direct taxation under the present conditions in India. Reasoning like that contained in para 95 of the Report invites an obvious retort, which would be simply irresistible on the ground alike of principle and practicability. But the dissenters are, after all, birds of a feather with their capitalist colleagues in the Majority. They have opposed excise duty, with legitimate warmth and commendable concern for the self-respect of India as a nation. But they have failed to see the mistake of their colleagues, perhaps because they subscribe to the doctrine of their colleagues that the deficit in revenue would be made good by recasting the tariff schedule on the impossible combination of revenue and protective considerations. There is no alternative, if you do not touch the capitalists and the propertied classes in general, and do not reduce expenditure within managable and reasonable proportions. But where, then, would be the much boasted concern for the burdens of the consumer? And how could the State expect to obtain any substantial revenue when a part of the duty on a given article has been imposed distinctly and deliberately with a view to stop foreign imports of that article, and a still further portion of the duty is added to yield revenue? Remarks like the following are, to say the least, objectionably ambiguous if they do not bear the interpretation we have suggested:

"It is, therefore, essentially necessary that immediate steps should be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialisation to ensure the creation of new sources of wealth, encouragement for the accumulation of new capital, enlargement of public revenues (sic), and providing more profitable employment for labour."

We have already pointed out that the Minority have done well to expose the fallacies of their colleagues' reasoning in the matter of excise duties in general and the Indian cotton excise in particular. There is no paragraph in the whole Minute comparable in force of expression, terseness of phrasing, aptness of illustration and cogency of reasoning to those concerning these points. Even if we cannot accept the truth of the remark that "a policy of this kind which a State works as a monopoly cannot be accepted as a guide for a correct policy on excise matters" and even if we question the accuracy of regarding sugar as a luxury, we must admire the uncompromising opposition to the most objectionable feature of the present excise policy of the Government of India. But we miss this forceful reasoning and terse phraseology when the dissenters come to deal with the questions of foreign capital and imperial preference. They are, indeed, in each instance, opposed to their colleagues' ill-disguised subserviency to the interests of the dominant partner in the Empire. But they have failed to point out the dangers of the foreign capital investment to an extent which may well have been expected from the authors of the chapter on excise. But perhaps here, too, the mystic force of class sympathy between capitalists all the world over has asserted itself, unconsciously, let us say in charity. The dissent would have been enormously strengthened on this point if it had embodied a categorical objection to any foreign capital in industries of prime importance, like the exploitation of the mineral wealth of India, or the manufacture of munitions of war or the production of machinery. The expedients of merely requiring the foreign capitalists to have an Indian domicile, rupees capital and a certain proportion of Indians on the Board of Directors would not always safeguard the country against the real dangers of foreign capital investment, and foreign capitalist influence which is bound to come in the train of their capital, and on pretence of safeguarding the interests of that capital. The dissenters seem not to have known or realised the significance of strong self-governing nations like Australia passing legislation against the investment of foreign capital in certain specified industries, or the United States legislating for the special encouragement of the national mercantile marine for the States.

In the chapter on imperial preference the dissenters seem to have fallen into a curious self-contradiction. In the first chapter of their Minute they have concurred with their colleagues in the assumption that India has now attained fiscal autonomy. And yet in the chapter dealing with the grant of imperial preference they have repeated again and again the fact that India does not yet enjoy Dominion status in reality. Of course it is a myth to assume that India has really and truly attained fiscal autonomy. The Minority is, therefore, fully justified in insisting that the question of imperial preference need not be considered until India really attains Dominion status, and her Government becomes truly responsible to her people. We may, indeed, demur to the advisability of suggesting, even as a transitional measure that the initiation, granting, variation and withdrawal of any measure of protection must be vested in the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, not only because such a course tends to imply that we consider the retention of the official bloc in the legislative institutions as a desirable feature, which may be temporarily screened or suspended for special reasons, but also because the institution of such a procedure might quite possibly help to postpone the realisation of a fully representative and wholly elected legislature. Another grave defect in the Minute is the inattention to that aspect of the principle of imperial preference which is presented by the Indian States. The main Report as well as the Minute of dissent has failed to appreciate the lesson of the German Zollverein, which preceded the creation of the old German Empire. The spokesmen of the States have demanded a share in the customs revenue, and the representatives of British India have not a word to say on the absolute need for the rehabilitation of the Indian finances as demonstrated by such demands and suggestions. We can understand the Majority shirking their plain duty in holding that "the terms of our reference did not cover an inquiry into this complicated subject, which would raise questions of treaty obligations and of contributions from the States for the defence of India as a whole." But we fail to see why the Indian Minority has not had the courage to tackle this question, in view of the evidence the Commission received in this connection and in view of their emphasis on a policy of unqualified Protection for India as a whole.

## Notes of the Day

**Our Finance and Economics Page.**

From to-day a new feature will be introduced in "The Chronicle." Every Wednesday a page will be specially devoted to the discussion of economic and financial questions of the day. The overwhelming importance of economic questions in shaping the gravest issues of domestic and foreign politics all the world over would in itself be a sufficient reason, were one needed, for this new venture. The weekly page will contain articles and notes on subjects of economic and financial interest, and news items relating to these subjects from all over the world. The selection of topics will always be made with reference to their interest to India. We trust this page will serve the purpose of guiding the industrial and commercial public in the use of statistical and other information published by the Government, the Banks, Chambers of Commerce and other bodies. As a specimen of the matter intended to be published on this page we may point out that to-day's page has an article on the new American tariff, another on the Hugo Stinnes-Lubersac agreement for Reparations; several notes on the Indian customs and railways revenue, Joint Stock enterprise and some statistics of production.

**Unification vs. Responsible Government.**

On the 27th of this month the Southern Rhodesian colony will have to decide by popular referendum whether or not it will unite itself with the Union of South Africa, becoming a State of that federation, or whether it will have a local responsible government of its own. The issue, judging from British mail papers, seems to be fairly evenly disputed. The Rhodesian Chartered Company has been governing the colony, and has, like our old East India Company, managed to put up a good round sum of debt on account of administrative deficits. To cover these deficits it alienated some of the lands theoretically belonging to the Crown; but the Privy Council decided in 1918 that the Chartered Company had a right to sell the lands. Then there was the question as to whether the debt had really been incurred to meet the bona fide administrative deficits. The Cave Commission appointed to arbitrate on this point declared that £4,435,225 worth of debt had really been incurred to meet the genuine deficits caused by administrative outlay. The company has filed a Petition of Right to recover this amount from the Crown; but it is doubtful if it will succeed. If Rhodesia joins the Union of Africa, General Smuts has offered them the bait to take over the debt on account of the Union Government. If Rhodesia decides to become a self-governing colony itself, it will have to meet this claim of the company, since the British tax-payer will of course not be saddled with the colonial deficit. To us in India this is interesting as a historical parallel to the management of the bankrupt East India Company's claim when the Indian Government was transferred to the British Crown; and also because, if Rhodesia decides to be incorporated in the Union, there will be one more flag in the solid anti-Asiatic block of South Africa.

**Disillusionment.**

To the conveners of the Delhi Conference the following remarks of the "Leader" of Allahabad, frankly acknowledging the disillusionment induced by recent events regarding the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform will carry weight:—

"While the non-cooperation movement was in full swing, the Indian legislators were praised to the skies for their wisdom, sobriety and what not. The non-official members of the Legislative Assembly received a special meed of praise. It was perhaps a part of propaganda against the non-cooperation movement to extol the legislative bodies. But since the movement has collapsed, efforts are being made in England and India to discredit them. The very members who were once reported to be endowed with a keen sense of responsibility and to be noted for their self-restraint are being described as extremists and lacking in wisdom and foresight. Anglo-Indian papers are busy running down the Indian members of the Assembly. They have been recently scolded by Sir William Vincent. The official members have begun to play the part of mentors and to treat the legislators as if they were political babes. The communications which the 'Times' publishes from its correspondents in India with reference to the activities of the legislatures are generally uncomplimentary to them. The ground is being carefully prepared for belittling the value of the opinions expressed by the Assembly."

When a mild expression of disapproval of the insulting utterances of Mr. Lloyd George laying down, among other things, the perpetual claims of the "Steel Frame" to rule this country could raise a storm of indignation in the English Press, which proceeded to dub the Indian legislators as irresponsible extremists, how will the members of legislature, after the Delhi scheme is prepared, face the music while endeavouring to force the hands of the Government, if that is at all possible, to grant the country the full loaf of "Home Rule"? If the opinions of the Anglo-Indian Press, which very often derives its inspiration from the bureaucracy, are any indication of the official point of view, the remark of the "Englishman" that "The impatience of the agitators to go beyond the conditions laid down in the Reform Act is in itself a sign of irresponsibility", will give our neo-constitution-makers some idea of the fate the attempted scheme will meet with. We have no desire to discredit the endeavour of Mrs. Besant which our Calcutta contemporary describes as "another attempt to push herself into the limelight." But, we are afraid, the truth that has dawned upon the "Leader" that the Reforms are a sham and only "a part of propaganda against the non-cooperation movement" will, sooner or later, damp the enthusiasm of our parliamentarians, and Mrs. Besant will be left alone to work out the scheme with her theosophical coterie. Whatever the future of this new scheme, the country is more than ever convinced that the only honourable course for it to follow is the one laid down by the National Assembly; and it has no superfluous energy left to work out hollow schemes, all bound to be futile, like a multitude of them in the past.

**The Press in Baroda.**

Since the suspension of the publication of the "Baroda Samachar", a weekly paper published in Baroda, for having published a translation in its columns of two editorial notes appearing in this paper, the existence of independent journalism, untrammelled by official pressure, has been rendered impossible in the Gackwar's territory. The circumstances leading to it are as extraordinary as the measure called forth by the alleged breach of the Baroda Press Act is drastic. The "Navsari Patrika" commented on the knighthood conferred upon the Dewan of the Baroda State and expressed the resentment of the public towards the semi-official celebrations organised to mark the appreciation of the Dewan's services to the State. The "Navsari Patrika", in our opinion, did what every other journal, conscious of its duty towards the public, should have done. It discussed from its own standpoint—and it was more or less an academic discussion—the effects of bestowing honours on high officials of the Indian States, at the same time, voicing forth the disapprobation of the public towards certain features of the administration of the State. For doing this duty the "Navsari Patrika" was suspended for two months and the guarantor of the proprietor of the Press fined. We commented on this misuse of the Press Act to suppress public opinion, adding that "those who have observed some of the recent tendencies of the administration have no doubt about the precarious, almost alarming, state of its reputation. That is not all. The danger extends much further. Conditions in Baroda are rapidly sliding back towards that irresponsible stage where the life of the people becomes worse than that of those in the worst-governed autocratic States." The "Baroda Samachar" translated our remarks in Gujarati and published them in its columns. For this unpardonable offence of the paper notices were served upon the Editor and also on the proprietor of the Printing Press where the paper is printed to explain why they should not be prosecuted for having violated the Press Act of the State. In a dignified and sober statement the Editor, Mr. Amratlal Jhaverbhai, has ably defended his action saying that the opinions expressed by "The Chronicle" were the most moderate ones and that the State was not justified in taking any action against a weekly paper like his so long as "The Chronicle" and other papers noted for their severe condemnation of the State administration were freely read by the people in the State. Evidently not satisfied with this explanation the Editor was ordered to cease publication of the paper and was, in addition, fined Rs. 500 while the Printer was asked to close his Press. We leave it to the judgment of our readers whether this drastic punishment was in any way deserved by the Editor and the Printer. Are the State Executive afraid of meeting strong public criticism by frank confession of their policy that they cannot tolerate the existence of a free and independent Press? It is such high-handed actions of the State officials that undermine the high reputation of the Baroda State. The Indian public is at a loss to know why public life in Baroda State, which was the first State to introduce compulsory primary education, encourage indigenous industries, and wipe out social evils such as untouchability, early marriages and others, has so deteriorated.

**Gondal State.**

The Administration Report of the Gondal State for the year 1920-21 is a record of noteworthy progress in education. In the last twenty years the number of schools has increased from 77 to 150 and the number of pupils from 6,296 to 14,648. For a State with a population of 1,67,000 divided among 169 villages and 5 towns, this is no mean achievement. But the claim of the State to be one of the progressive States rests on the fact that the ruler of Gondal has been the pioneer of girls' education in Kathiawar as it was reserved to him to take the bold and original step of introducing compulsory education for girls only. The report states that concentration of efforts on the instruction of boys almost to the total exclusion of girls has led to "a gross disparity in the mental equipment of the two sexes" which makes real companionship in the home practically an impossibility. The State authorities urge that if nations are made great by men, it is the women that make men. While appreciating the force of the argument we would warn the State authorities that the measures introduced with the specific purpose of removing the "gross disparity in the mental equipment of the two sexes" may result in defeating that laudable aim by overlooking the education of boys. To ensure "real companionship in the home" the State should make education compulsory for boys no less than girls. The success that the Moghiba Girls' High School has achieved with 350 girls on its rolls should serve as an example to the Kathiawar princes to advance the cause of girls' education which has practically been neglected.

**Disappointing Feature.**

The State has given one more proof of progressive administration by undertaking large irrigation works at a cost of over 12 lakhs. While other States have trebled and, in some cases, quadrupled their revenues by Bhagbatai system, Gondal follows the Vighoti or fixed assessment system. To ensure development of trade and indigenous industry the customs and octroi duties have been abolished. Gondal is possibly the most lightly taxed State in Kathiawar. The disappointing feature of the whole report, however, is that an enlightened prince of the type of Shree Bhagwat Sinhji has shown absolutely no inclination to introduce representative institutions in the State. It is surprising that a ruler, who has been the foremost in Kathiawar to introduce compulsory education for girls and to relieve the State from excessive burdens of taxation, should not move in the direction of allowing the voice of the people in the administration of the State. There are already 800 handlooms working in the Gondal State and His Highness can best advance the cause of Swadeshi and also ensure the prosperity of the agriculturists by encouraging hand spinning to produce the yarn required for the handlooms.

# SOUNDING THE DEPTHS

## MINISTERS BUSY.

### PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

(BRITISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Leafield (Oxford), Oct. 17.—Following the speeches made during the week-end by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain, what are regarded as important conversations are taking place in London to-day. The Premier conferred this morning with Mr. Chamberlain and other Ministers while this evening there will be a separate meeting of the Conservative leaders. During the week speeches will be delivered by prominent men of all the parties and it is expected that leaders of the two wings of the Coalition will make pronouncements which will clarify the political situation.

### POLITICAL POSITION.

#### CRUCIAL MEETING TO MORROW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.

The political position, late last night, was capable of a clearer definition.

It is, first of all, understood that a meeting of the Unionist Cabinet Ministers, yesterday, afforded a confirmation of the impression that there was no serious division of opinion among them.

The real quarter whence the trouble springs is outside the Cabinet, and it is the Unionist Cabinet Ministers' recognition that this should be dealt with promptly which led to a crucial meeting being fixed to take place at the Carlton Club on the 19th instant.

Mr. Chamberlain will then adhere to the policy which he declared at Birmingham on the 13th, and will demand a vote of confidence. If that should be accorded to him, the necessity for an election this year will considerably diminish, and Parliament will be likely to meet on November 14th; but, on the other hand, if the confidence be refused, Mr. Chamberlain will have no alternative but to resign office. His Unionist colleagues, without exception, would be likely to follow suit. The Premier then would not attempt to carry on, and would advise dissolution.

### INTENSE POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

#### SEVERAL MEETINGS ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

The intensity of political activity is reflected by a number of meetings which have been arranged this week. They include speeches by Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill, besides the speeches by the Independent Liberals and Labour leaders, and culminate in another speech by Mr. Lloyd George in the North of England, on the 21st instant.

The general feeling is that anything may happen in the next few days.

#### THE NEXT STEP.

It is expected that Mr. Churchill, with whom Mr. Lloyd George dined on his return from the North to London, last night, may indicate the next step in the Premier's plans when he speaks at Bristol tomorrow. Mr. Lloyd George before going to the country, to-day, conferred with Mr. Churchill, Lord Balfour, Lord Birkenhead and Sir Robert Horne.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW ROLE.

#### POSSIBLE POLITICAL COMBINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that Mr. Lloyd George is contemplating a period of retirement from office as the leader of a new combination of parties or even of a new party. The journal declares that his direction at present tends apparently towards Radical-Labour, and, if the election results give him an opening, he will turn that way.

### FUTURE OF CONSERVATISM.

#### A MOMENTOUS MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mr. Chamberlain came to London to-day to meet his Conservative colleagues to decide whether they would join Mr. Lloyd George in going to the country as a Coalition.

The decision taken by this meeting will settle the question as to whether the election will be fought as Coalition *versus* Labour, or as a triangular contest between the Conservatives, Liberals and Labour.

### UNIONIST M. P.'S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

It is announced that the meeting of Unionist Members of the House of Commons called at the Carlton Club on the 19th October, is a similar gathering to that which elected Mr. Chamberlain the Unionist leader in the House of Commons.

### A POST ABROAD FOR DR. MACNAMARA?

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The papers state that a post abroad will be offered to the Minister of Labour, Dr Macnamara, and the Governorship of Honkong is mentioned. A knighthood will probably accompany the appointment. It is reported that in the event of Dr. Macnamara's acceptance of the post, the Liberals posses a candidate for the resulting Parliamentary vacancy in Mr. J. H. Htrris.

### APPEAL TO DIMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mr. Asquith's reference to the "notorious and mysterious document" was the appeal to the Dominions issued on the 16th September.

# SOVIET TRADE COMMISSARIATE.

## KRASSIN RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

Riga.—It is announced here that M. Krasein has resigned from the Soviet Trade Commissariat. The reason is not stated, but it is apparently due to the rejection of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Agreement.

(On October 10th, a Riga message stated it was rumoured that M. Krassin would resign on this score.)

### SOVIET AND ANTI-SOVIET.

#### A VICTORY FOR "REDS."

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Sporadic fighting for months past between the Anti-Soviets and the Soviets in Vladivostok region has culminated in a red victory. The White front collapsed and Nikolsk was abandoned. The Japanese are temporarily preventing the reds from entering Vladivostok until the Japanese evacuation is completed.

### NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

#### B SHOP CANNOY ON U. S. REPRESEN TATION

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Chicago.—Bishop Cannoy has sent a message which urges that the United States should be represented at the Near East Conference to protest the rights of the Americans, secure a National Home for the Armenians, and obtain protection for the property and the minorities in Turkey.

### NEAR EASTERN REFUGEES PROBLEM.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Geneva.—Vastness of the Near Eastern refugee problem is emphasised by a telegram from Constantinople to the Secretariat General of the League of Nations which says that there are 750 thousand refugees from Asia Minor distributed in Greece, Thrace and Islands, mostly women and children.

Their condition is disastrous. They have no money, no clothing, no shelter and no food. Government and relief organisations are valiantly attempting to cope with the most urgent necessities, but organisation of relief on a much larger scale is essential in order to avert the catastrophe. The message urgently appeals to the public for funds.

### BRITISH GRATITUDE TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

"Le Matin's" reference to the testimony which General Harington gave to the co-operation of the French relates to a letter from Sir Charles to General Pelle expressing gratitude for the loyal support of General Charpy during the Mudania Conference.

# RIGHT OF SEARCH

## FREEDOM OF THE SEAS ENDANGERED

### BRITISH OPPOSITION TO U.S. CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

Washington.—It is understood that the British Note declines to agree to Secretary Hughes' suggestion for a reciprocal extension of the right of search of vessels which would give the American "Prohibition Navy," jurisdiction outside the three miles limit. The Note states that Canadian and other British port officials have been instructed to do the utmost to prevent the issuing of fraudulent clearance papers and other complained of practices. The Note contends that acquiescence in America's desire to extend the three miles liquor limit would set a precedent which might infringe the doctrine of the freedom of the seas. It is stated that the nature of the reply has accorded with expectations.

An important bearing on the enforcement of the prohibition and drug laws has been furnished by the Supreme court, which, in consequences of equal division of 4 to 4, was not enable to reverse the decision of a lower court that shiymasters touching at American ports need include in the manifest cargo which may not lawfully be imported into the United States. The case was against a Master trading off the Pacific coast who did not report the quantity of opium on board.

### KING & QUEEN OF ROUMANIV

#### BRILLIANT CORONATION CEREMONY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.

Paris.—A telegram from Albajulia states that the King and Queen of Roumania were crowned amid great pomp with traditional ceremonial yesterday. The service was held in the Cathedral specially built for the occasion. Leading Rumanians and representatives of foreign missions attended the service and the Duke of York was present. The coronation itself took place outside the Cathedral, where an altar was erected surrounded by burning candles. Dead silence succeeded the blare of trumpets, clanging of bells and boom of guns as the Patriarch crowned Their Majesties. The parties then returned to the capital where the King and the Princess rode on horseback in an imposing procession.

### BRITAIN LEADS.

#### 1ST INSTALMENT OF 40 MILLION DOLLARS PAID TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.

Washington.—Britain has paid the United States forty million dollars. This is the first instalment that any of the Allies has paid to the United States on account of war debts since May, 1919.

### SIMLA RIFLES DRILL HALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 14.

H. E. the Viceroy in the course of his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Simla Rifles Drill Hall at Simla on Saturday, said: This building of which I am to lay the foundation stone to-day will admittedly meet a real need and help to promote the efficiency of the Simla Rifles, but laudable as those immediate proposal are, I entertain far wider hopes for it. I trust that it will enshrine and perpetuate the traditions which have animated and inspired men serving in this battalion under varying conditions for the last sixty years. I welcome the central position chosen for this building, a site which has been made possible by the kind offices of the Government of the Punjab and the Municipal Committee of Simla.

### NEAR EAST REFUGEES.

#### MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESS

(BRITISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 17.

A special train chartered by British organisations for the relief of distress in the Near East leaves Calais to-day for Athens. The Governments of France, Switzerland, Australia, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia have allowed indirect and free transit over their lines. The train carries three hundred tons of foodstuffs, medical comforts and blankets for refugees from Asia Minor. The relief organisations which were established to succour the Russian famine sufferers, and have now extended their work to the Smyrna refugees issued a combined appeal for funds four [illegible]s ago with the result that over £10,000 has already been subscribed.

# RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE

## LORD INCHEAPE ON HIS MISSION

### MAKE INDIA A PAYING COMMERCIAL PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Lord Inchape was the guest of honour at the dinner at Claridges to-night on the eve of his departure for India. Sir Thomas Holderness presided and a distinguished company including a number of Anglo-Indians was present.

Lord Inchcape in a speech recalled his long association with Sir T. Holderness and said they had always thought alike on all economic questions. Lord Inchcape did not like the job of endeavouring to help India's finances by reducing the expenditure but he had been pressed by Lord Peel and Lord Reading and he would endeavour to do what he could. He acknowledged the assistance he had received during the past two months in preparing ground for the work in India and hoped that the labours of himself and his colleagues on the Retrenchment Committee would result in some reduction of the tax collectors' rapacious demands. Mr. Wickham Steed on behalf of the Press said he believed that Lord Inchcape would again be able to make India a paying commercial proposition.

### MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill is suffering from acute gastrodenteritis and is strictly confined to bed.

### NEED OF ORGANISED UNION.

#### MR. MILLER'S IDEAL.

"GOVT. OF LABOUR—BY LABOUR-AND FOR LABOUR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Miller, the founder of N-W. Railway Union, arrived here yesterday and addressed two public meetings, one yesterday and the other this evening. He emphasised that India would never advance unless her vast Labour was organised as in the case of England. The lead should be given by the educated wage-earners like the Government clerks in Simla, who should soon form a union of their own and set an example before illiterate labourers to follow. He was glad to find that even the police had formed a union.

He pointed out the difference in emoluments of Europeans and Indians which could alone be removed when their properly organised Union took the matter up. Nobody could keep himself away from politics, because some were concerned with politics of economy and Labour, and others with politics relating to religion and the uplift of the condition of their country. Europeans and Indians were, he said, born equals. The ideal which he was aspiring after was the Government of Labour by Labour and for Labour. Resolutions were passed at the meeting congratulating the Turks on their victory and warning the British Government that if they again deceived the Turks, the Indian Mahomedans would be ready to help the Turks, both with men and money. Early cold weather storm followed by rain brought the meeting to an abrupt end.

### DELHI BANIA MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Oct. 16.

Prosecution evidence in Delhi Bania Murder case concluded to-day with the examination of two police officials who investigated the case and the Manager of Messrs. Walterlock and Co. who was summoned by the Court as an expert gunsmith to state whether the revolver alleged to have been used in committing the murder showed any sign of having been used at all. The witness was also asked to fire a similar revolver in the Court verandah in order to form an opinion as to loudness of the report which it would make if two consecutive shots were fired in a closed house with a jack arched roof. After an experiment and the examination of the revolver in question, the witness opined that the barrel of the revolver showed signs of having been used, and the report of two consecutive fires under the said circumstances would have been very loud.

Evidence having been closed for the prosecution, statements of the accused were recorded. All accused entirely denied the charges brought against them and adhered to their statements already recorded in the lower Court.

# EVEREST EXPEDITION

## "SCALING THE SUMMIT—A POSSIBILITY"

### GEN-BRUCE'S EXPERIENCES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Before the Royal Geographical Society to-day, General Bruce read a paper on the Everest expedition.

General Bruce said that the problem was really a race against monsoon. He pronounced a very high tribute to the unprecedented performance of the porters who carried stores up 25,500 feet, and, despite accident, every porter had volunteered for next year.

Dealing with the question as to why an attempt was made on the 21st May without oxygen, he said, that Mr. Finch was ill and unable to put the oxygen apparatus in working order. Weather was too uncertain. Monsoon was liable to break at any moment. He thought it was better to try and fail than never to try at all.

Mr. Finch testified to the value of oxygen in facilitating climbing. He mentioned that after the failure of attack on Mt. Everest, General Bruce bade an irreverent farewell to the Goddess of Snows as folows: Just you wait old thing . . . You'll be for it soon!"

Mr. Mallory, describing the final attempt said that lungs governed the speed, making the pace a miserable crawl. They reached 26,800 feet not at the end of their powers, but the only wisdom was to retreat while they had strength to descend. He concluded by saying that perhaps it was not impossible to reach the summit, but, unless the weather could mend the habit that the expedition had observed this year, or grant a long respite, chances of reaching it and descending safely were all too small.

### THIRD EVEREST EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Earl Ronaldshay presiding at a meeting at Westminster announced that the Tibetan Government had accorded permission for despatch of the third Everest expedition which it was hoped would be sent out in due course. The outstanding result of the last summer's labours was the confident belief that an ascent to the summit could be made.

### GLIDING COMPETITION.

#### "DAILY MAILL" £1,000 PRIZE.

BRITISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS.
SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The first competitors in the gliding competition which opened to-day at Itford Hill (Sussex) for a 1,000 pounds prize offered by the "Daily Mail" was Raynham. His Monoplane rose in circular curves as though climbing high steps and attained an elevation of 200 feet. It landed in one minute, fifty-eight seconds which was the British record. The record was immediately broken by the second competitor Captain Browd who rose perfectly hovered in the valley lime bull and landed after a flight of two minutes. 18 seconds. The third competitor Captain Hearne did better remaining in air 2 minutes, 38 seconds; but later Pèyes topped the crescendo of the successes with a flight lasting three minutes, five seconds. The winner of the prise, it is stipulated, must remain in air for a minimum of 30 minutes.

### EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The gurantee fund for the coming British Empire Exhibition at Wembley near London has now reached over a million sterling; and it is expected that this sum will be doubled. In no other exhibition the overseas Dominions and Newfoundland are each devoting a quarter million sterling to the project. India will spend 16,700 and the British Colonies even to the smallest have promised a substantial support. All profits will be divided between the British Governments and Colonies in proportion to the area or space occupied by their exhibitors and in each case profits are to be devoted to some public object.

The Ministry of Labour cost of living statistics show that the average level on the 30th September was 78 per cent. above prewar as compared with the 79 on the 31st August. This is the lowest since October 1917.

Marks to-day, (Oct. 17) touched the record of 13,200 to the pound sterling and closed at 13,000. Selling was mainly from Germany and is attributed to the French repudiation of Sir John Bradbury's proposals.

# PRINCES' PROTECTION BILL.

## VICEROY'S CERTIFICATION CONDEMNED.

### BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to mourn the loss of Babu Motilal Ghose and to condemn the new Princes Protection Bill, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. After several telegrams and letters sympathising with the meeting were read the chairman in opening the proceedings said they had met there for a two-fold purpose the 1st being to mourn the loss of Babu M. Ghose who was well-known throughout India as a journalist who spent his life as a journalist without fear or favour, and who always stood for the cause and interests of India. His loss was a loss not only to Bengal but to all India. The second question was in regard to the power of the Viceroy. Personally he regretted that the action of the Viceroy should have been so high handed on a subject which concerned them all as well as the whole of India. He knew there were many Prnces in India who had the interests of India warmly at heart. He know Princes who were strongly in favour of representative institutions on democratic principles for India. Nevertheless, there were Princes whose subjects required special protection from the acts and oppression and mal-administration and who (Princes) did not require any interference from British India. There was only one, and one remedy for them and that was the criticisms in the Press and it was this class of Princes that required protection from criticisms. There was one question before them, and that was, whether it was wise to muzzle the press of India or to chloroform the press of India so far as the criticisms against various acts of the Princes were concerned?

#### MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Lord Reading had exercised his power of certification on the ground that it was essential for the safety, tranquillity or the interests of British India or any part thereof. He felt serious doubts whether this was done by Lord Reading or by that reactionary Cabinet headed by the notorious Prime Minister supported by the Foreign Secretary who considered the Government of India as a subordinate branch of the British administration. To his mind the certificate to this Bill was given so that at least a certain section of the Indian Princes be pleased and pampered because they had lost the confidence of the people. He saw no other reason than this. Thee were some Princes who considered it a great honour if the numbers added to their motor cars were dispensed with or a firing of two guns were added to their honour. They were much pleased by these small things. To him it was an unwise and mistaken action on the part of the Cabinet or the Viceroy and that by this action they have undoubtedly raised a controversial issue between the people and the Princes of India. As Indians they did not wish to see a division between the people and the Princes of India and he hoped that the Princes will take the Bill as an insult and reject it. The certification by the Viceroy of the Bill was a death knell to the reforms and diarchy. If a Bill was rejected by the Legislative Assembly and if that Bill became law by the certification of the Viceroy what is the guarantee that the Viceroy would not bring another measure at any time within 24 hours and make it a law? That was the thing exactly some of them felt when the reforms were on the anvil and told the framers that the Council of State would be a body only to record the decrees of the executive. After a great deal of discussion a provision was made that in such a case the matter be referred to the Standing Committee whose duty will be to refer it to both the Houses of Parliament. He hoped that before this Bill became law the matter would be referred to the Standing Committee and both the Houses of Parliament. Though Section 4 of the Press Act was repealed it was curious that that section has been revived for the protection of the Princes only. Section 4 of the Press Act was against bringing His Majesty the King Emperor or the Government established by law in British India or the native Chief into ha tred. The Press Act was repealed So with that His Majesty the King Emperor or the Government of India were not to be protected but the Princes who owed allegiance to His Majesty or the Government of India were to be protected (laughter). That one can criticise a Viceroy but not a small Chief of Kathiawad (laughter), that was the anomaly of the Bill. He failed to see how for sixty years before 1910 the Indian Princes did not require protection and only now they required special legislation for their protection. He hoped however, that there were not many Princes who required protection. He then called upon Mr. Gupta to move the first resolution.

#### TRIBUTE TO BABU MOTILAL GHOSE.

Mr. N. C. Gupta then moved the first resolution mourning the loss of Babu Motilal Ghose which has been already published in

(Continued on next page.)

## TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

### SUED BY SHAREHOLDER.

### MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday afternoon before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. P. D Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, charged the company with having made default in complying with requirements of Section 131 of the Indian Companies Act read with Section 132 of the same Act was again called on for hearing.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, Solicitor Messrs. Little and Company Solicitors, defended the respondent company.

MR. NARIMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Nariman in the course of his address said in that case before he began to argue on the merits of the case he meant to appeal to His Worship to realise the importance of the case, because the safety of the investing public would depend to a very great extent on the decision of His Worship. He, therefore, appealed to His Worship to pay attention to that case of great importance. The attitude of the Court, the counsel took it, was quite different from that of the defence in the case because His Worship was going to finish up the case in 15 minutes, while the other side was going to finish it up in ten minutes. His client or the Counsel did not attribute any motives to the Board of Directors of the Company. He wished to draw the attention of His Worship to the fact that the provisions of law had not been satisfied in the preparation of the balance sheet. He further wanted to draw the attention of His Worship to the statement made by Mr. Sethna which explained the whole point. Mr. Sethna being a Director of nearly twenty-five business concerns was an extremely busy gentleman. Mr. Sethna admitted that he relied upon the statement made by the staff of the Company. That sort of affairs, according to the Counsel, was quite unsatisfactory. If a gentleman had no time to attend to such work, he must entirely keep out of it and make room for another gentleman. It was the personal duty of that gentleman to look into the affairs of the Company and not merely rely on the staff. That was no excuse under the existing law. His client had no motives against anybody, but was simply a shareholder of the Company. On the question of principle his client had sacrificed his whole future simply as a shareholder. His client was invited to attend the Tata Bank meeting.

Mr. Acworth at this stage said that there was no evidence as regards that.

Mr. Nariman continuing said that so far as the case was concerned there was no personal animus against the Company. The complainant did not ask His Worship to inflict any penalty on the Company, but all that he desired was that the interests of the shareholders should be safeguarded and that such safeguards should be observed after that case was disposed of. Of course, in the case the weight of the evidence was on the side of the defence. There was a material contradiction in the statements of Mr. Sethna and Mr. Peterson. It was stated that the meeting was uproarious and it was possible that in an uproar the report was not read. However, there was no entry of the report being read in the Company's book. While saying that he was open to correction. On that occasion the report was not read and that seemed to be the ordinary procedure adopted by the Company for several years, though they had several competent lawyers.

Continuing, the Counsel said that "railway facilities" should have been shown separately. Items of Machinery should have been shown separately. He invited the attention of His Worship to the item of ten crores and sixty-seven lakhs of rupees. An item of such great importance as that had not been properly explained in the balance sheet. Then, there were items like 'Goodwill,' Land, building, railway etc., which should have been shown under each head. It was under these circumstances that the Counsel said that the provision of the law were not complied with; for, the law made certain provisions for the safety of the shareholders. Furthermore, the Court had also to consider "tangible" and "untangible" assets which also had not been explained as required by the law. He pointed out that English act section (26, clause (3) was practically the same as the Indian Companies' Act. "Lease" should be differently shown. It must be shown whether it was "freehold" or "lease hold." In the recent balance sheet of the Tata Oil Company, those points were made clear

Mr. Acworth objected to that statement of Mr. Nariman.

Continuing, the Counsel said he was just going to give credit to them because they had corrected their mistake "Debts" must be very clearly shown with a view to show the correct state of affairs of the Company. "Funds" should also be shown separately.

Concluding, the counsel said in view of all that he narrated, His Worship could come to the conclusion If His Worship was satisfied that the balance sheet was not according to law, he might decide the case accordingly. It was not the intention of his client to drag the Company to a court of law for, if the Chairman of the meeting had explained the items to the complainant, everything would have been clear, but the Chairman, instead of doing that, ruled his client "out of order." Under these circumstances, his client had come to the Court as a bona-fide person to see that the law was observed.

JUDGMENT

His Worship then, delivered a lengthy oral judgement in the course of which he observed that the proceedings instituted before him are distinctly summary proceedings and what had gone on was something like trash. There had been, however, no want of patience on his part. So far as he saw the case for the prosecution was that the complainant who was a shareholder, alleged that the Company had committed an offence under the Company Act, and that balance sheet was not in conformity with the law. Those were the two charges against the Company. The complainant himself claimed to be an accountant of some experience and was a man of very great qualifications holding Government Certificates. So far as the proceedings of the case were concerned he had created a very sad impression on His Worship's mind. The notice announcing the holding meeting was read and before the Chairman had opened the meeting the complainant raised a "point of order." The Chairman asked him to take his seat, but he refused to do so. The Chairman would have done the needful but the complainant raised "point of order," with the result that the meeting was up-roarious Now-a-days it had become the fashion among shareholders to be uproarious. However, no heads were broken in the meeting. Mr. Acworth was seated by the side of the Chairman. The complainant was asked call at the Office of the Company, the next day, when further explanation would have been given to him. The complainant's grievance was that the report was not read. In that respect, His Worship said that his acknowledgments were due to the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna who was examined by him as an accused person. Mr. Sethna had no reason to believe that the balance sheet was in any way defective or that it was not done as required by the provisions of the law. Mr. Sethna was corroborated by Mr. Peterson—a gentleman of position—who said that the auditors' report was read. His Workship was, therefore, bound to accept the statements of those persons.

The next question was with regard to the balance sheet. It was said that it was not in conformity with the provisions of the law. He must say that he was not there to scrutinize the evidence and call experts for their evidence to prove that point. His business there, was to dispose of the case in summary way. Having assumed that function he had to consider the case before him "as a layman." Now it was certainly true that a man who claimed to have some knowledge of accounts might seek to pick holes in an ordinary balance sheet Messrs. Furgusson and Company were not, to His Worship's mind, "the babies of yesterday." They had certified the balance sheet. Items of accounts required a summary and therefore, they could not be fully explained in the balance sheet. Ordinary shareholders were not going to read the whole balance sheet very carefully, and out of 100 shareholders not one cared to read it through.

FINAL ORDER.

Under the circumstances, His Worship held that the balance sheet fully complied with the requirements of the law and therefore, he directed that the respondent should be acquitted on both the charges. In considering a case of that kind he had got to bear in mind that the complainant was undoubtedly in a state of mental hesitation and he was in a very excited state of mind at the meeting. He (the magistrate) could not say that he (the complainant) had made a frivolous complaint against the Company.


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BOMBAY.


## MR. MALIK LALKHAN.

### GETS ONE YEAR'S SIMPLE UNDER SEC. 108 CR. P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Malik Lalkhan, Secretary, Punjab Khilafat Committee and Vice-President of the Punjab Congress Committee, was sentenced to-day by the District Magistrate to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 108 Criminal Procelure Code on his refusing to give the security demanded.

## SWAMI KRISHNANAND.

### GETS ONE YEAR'S R. I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case of Swami Krishnanand under section 108 C. P. C. by the City Magistrate. The accused was ordered to furnish security for one thousand rupees, and two for five hundred each. Judgment was to the effect that the two speeches delivered by the accused at Chokiwara, on August 21, and at the Idgah Maidan, Karachi, on September 7, were such as to excite disaffection against Government and create race hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Swami Krishnanand.

The accused refused to furnish the required securities and stated that he had committed no theft or *badmashi*. He had said what was the absolute truth, and it was his *Dharma* to speak sedition.

The magistrate thereupon directed the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year or till such time as he furnished the requisite securities to be of good behaviour. The Swami was then taken charge of by the police and his sympathisers left him with the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" and "Allah-ho-Akbar."

## DETAILS OF HAVOC.

### MEASURES TO PREVENT DISEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter, a moderate leader who is now at Santahar in connection with the flood relief work, writes that most of the villages are now dry, but there is water in the fields. The situation created by the flood is alarming. In the affected part of Bogra, the loss of cattle is about forty per cent., about 75 per cent. of houses have been demolished and the loss of paddy crop varies from 25 to 60 per cent. in some villages.

The Assistant Director of Public Health reports that nearly the whole of Naogaon Sub-Division, part of Nattor and Sadar Sub-Divisions of Rajshahi District, southern part of Bogra, and a portion of Pabna District, have been affected. Roughly about 1,200 square miles in Rajshahi, 600 square miles in Bogra and 90 square miles in Pabna have been inundated. The greatest damage seems to have been done in Bogra where about three lakhs of people live in the flooded area. About 40 per cent. of the cattle died or drowned. The loss of human lives is, however, not much. But it is feared that some of the affected people will contract diseases in consequence of exposure, starvation, mental and physical worry. In Bogra district alone, the total loss as regards the destruction of crops, cattle and houses, amounts to about a crore of rupees. The Health Department have deputed fourteen doctors, seven each for Bogra and Rajshahi Districts, to take preventive measures. Besides several vaccinators are engaged for disinfection work, and sweepers for the disposal of carcases. District Boards doctors are also engaged in medical relief work. In addition, volunteer societies, such as ambulance corps and the Bengal Medical Relief Committee, are treating patients and carrying on disinfection work.

The Dutch aviator Fokker won the "Daily mail" thousand sterling Glider competition, his biplane remaining in the air for thirty-seven minutes six seconds.

## PRIN E'S PROTECTION BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Tuesday's issue. Mr. Gupta said the late Babu Motilal Ghose had a great veneration for his elder brother the founder of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Babu Motilal was a fearless critic of the bureaucracy and spent his life in the service of his country.

Dr. Savarkar in seconding the resolution said that Babu Motilal awakened not only Bengal from its lethargy but the whole of India. In the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" he laid the foundation of national life in India. As Lokmanya Tilak and his "Kesari" were in Maharashtra so Babu Motilal and his "Amrita Bazar Patrika" were in Bengal. As a journalist he rendered splendid service to the Begum of Bhopal, and the Kashmir State who had disallowed entrance to Shriyut C. R. Das. Once a young Prince was snatched away from his mother to the Rajkumar College and it was Babu Motilal Ghose and his "Amrita Bazar Patrika" who restored the young Prince to his mother.

The resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously, the audience standing.

THE NEW PRESS BILL.

Mr. K. Natrajan then moved another resolution condemning the new Press Bill which has already appeared in these columns. The following addition was made to it by Mr. Dalvi with the permission of the chairman:

"This meeting authorises the President to communicate by cablegram this resolution to the Chairman of the Standing Parliamentary Committee in London with a request to submit it to the Houses of Pardiament, before the signification of His Majety's assent thereto.

Mr. Nataranjan said the all knew that only a few months ago the Press Committee reported that the Princes of India did not require special legislation for protection. A resolution was passed some time ago by the Chamber of Princes that further protection was necessary for them. A member of the Legislative Assembly asked for a copy of the proceedings of Chamber of Princes on the table but that was not supplied. Now they should remember that H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad does not recognize this Chamber of Princes nor the Maharaja of Mysore nor the Maharaja of Baroda. In fact they do not attend it. The Maharaja of Gwalior openly ridiculed the idea of protection as he considered it as humiliation. Only the petty chiefs attended the Chamber. Mr. Thompson of Punjab fame cite some instances to prove that the Princes required protection but he failed to see why the Press Act was not applied at the time when the articles against the Princes were written if they really were offensive. He thought the Bill was inspired from Downing Street rather than Simla and he hoped that in the impending general election in England Labour Party will come into power and that they will set aside this uncalled for and unjustifiable Bill.

Mr. J. K. Mehta in seconding said the Press Committee invited evidence from the Indian States but none except the Gwalior State came forward to give evidence and it was strongly of opinion that no special protection was necessary. If the Government had pledged themselves to the Indian Princes for protection they had done so the more with the people of India, for again and again they were told that their grievances will be substantially reduced and that they will be given equality with the dominions. In fact by this Bill the Indian Princes were duped. They all knew that the Diwans or Karbharis were responsible for the whole policy of the Indian States and that they were expected to interview the British Officials how this procedure was dispensed with and the Indian Chiefs were asked to take up this work for themselves which meant interviewing the Secretaries and under-Secretaries at their doors by the Princes themselves. He thought it was like a blockade between the Prince and the people of India as the allies has done against Russia,

Mr. H. P. Mody in supporting the resolution characterised the action of the Viceroy as uncalled for and geratly prejudicial to the interests of India.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

The following telegrame and letters were received and read at the meeting by Mr. Manilal Chhaganlal Modi, Hon. Secretary:—

(1) Sir Hormasji A. Wadia from Poona wires:—"Regret my attending Tuesday's meeting impossible."

(2) Dr. Annie Besant from Madras wires:—"I am strongly opposed to the Princes Protection Bill. It deprives the subjects of Indian States, autocratically ruled, all possibility of redress for wrongs inflicted. They were not protected under any Treaties up to 1910, and if some Treaties have since been executed, they should be published."

(3) N. C. Kelkar, Poona (Editor "Kesari") writes:—"I have got full sympathy with you in the matter of the Press Bill recently passed."

(4) Mr. Harilal Haribhai Desai, Deputy President, Bombay Legislative Council:—"Fully sympathise with public meeting protesting against Press Bill recently passed through Council of State"

(5) Mr Kasturiranga Iyengar from Allahabad (Editor the "Hindu"):—"Heartily support object of meeting."

(6) Mr. G. A. Natsen from Madras wires:—"Heartily join protest Princes Protection Bill."

(7) The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Calcutta wires:—"Fullest sympathy with your movement. Bill most dangerous."

(8) Mr. T. Prakasham (Editor, the "Swaraj") wires from Nellore:—"Viceroy and Bureaucracy standing self-condemned by the passing of New Press Act, so soon after its repeal. We thank them for estblishing beyond doubt futility of reform and falsity of their professions."

(9) Mr. Shukla. President, wires from Rajkot:—"Kithiawar Hitawardhak Sabha fully sympathises with objects of Meeting, and is decidedly of opinion that Protection of Princes Bill is an Act of great injustice, and amounts to stifling the voice of seventy million subjects of Indian States. Sabha also joins in expression of sorrow at death of the great journalist, Babu Motilal Ghose."

(10) A. Rangaswami Iyengar (Editor the "Swadesh-Mittran") from Madras wires:—"Wish Press Association protest meeting entire success. Indian Press, Madras, Moderate, Nationalist, Brahmin, and Non-Brahmin unanimously condemn new Press Law."

(11) Mr. Nripendra Chandra Bandayapadhyaya, Calcutta (Editor, the "Servant wires:—"Your meeting condemning Press Bill, 1922, hearty support. We stand for free Press without qualification."

(12) Mr. Satyamurti wires from Madras:—"Princes Protection Bill unnecessary and mischievous. Myself a Native State subject strongly protest. Wish meeting success."

(13) The Poona Press Association wires:—"Poona Press-owners' Association joins you in condemning hasty action of Viceroy. This measure is detrimental to the liberty of Press."

(14) Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Bombay:—"Regrets his inability to attend the meeting and hopes the meeting may succeed in centrating public opinion on the important questions of the Viceroy's certification."

(15) Mr. G. R. Abhyankar of Sangli writes:—"Measure highly mischievous."

(16) Mr. H. N. Ghose, Calcutta (Editor "Basumati"), wires:—"Protest against the Press Act and the method of passing it."

## Official and Personal.

A Lucknow message of October 16th says Sir Harcourt Butler returned from Nainital to meet Earl Winterton who is expected here this evening.

Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State, arrived at Lucknow on Monday evening by Delhi mail from Calcutta, and stayed at Government House as guest of H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab left for Ludhiana on Monday, thence he will visit Una Mangal, Apandpur and Rupar *en route* to Lahore which he will reach on the 29th.

His Excellency Sir Hacourt Butler was given a hearty send off by the residents of Nainital at the time of his final departure from that hill station as Governor of the Province. Boy scouts and girl guides and a large number of people of the town came to bid farewell to His Excellency.

Rt. Hon'ble Earl Winterton was received at Charbagh station by His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler who was accompanied by Capt. Batty and Captain Muir. There was a small dinner at Government House to meet the Under-Secretary of State when members of Executive Council and prominent public men were invited. Earl Winterton accompanied by the Governor leaves for Agra on the night of the 17th inst.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

There is very little change to report in the market. Clives came in for heavy buying this morning and although the rate fell away several annas after tiffin there were keen buyers. Other jutes show no change. Cottons showed some improvement on day though only limited interest was shown in this section. Kesorams had buyers at Rs. 10-4 at close. Coals were neglected with very few buying orders in the market. Industrials had a quiet day. Indian Iron and Steels improved their possition. Good tea shares had again a strong market. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds (1926) 100-9, 6 per cent bonds (1932) 100-12, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1926-41) 98-6.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 89, Imperial Bank (county) 354.

Cotton:—Cawnpore Textiles 1-8 discount, Dunbar 295, Kesoram 10-12.

Jute:—Birla 4-12, Century 10-8, Clive 31-4, Gourepore 608, Howrah 43, Kamarhatty 520, Khardah (pref) 88, Northbrook 53-8, Standard 337.

Coal:—Bengal 355 s.l., Borrea 30-8, Burrakur 32-12, Century 3-1, New Beerbhoom 32-8, North Laikdih 6-9, Ranegunge 54-4, Sendra 19-4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 52-8 e.o.l., Kumardhubi Engineering 5-9, Marshalls (India) Ltd. 6-2, United Flour 53-8 s.l., Behar Rice 2-8, B. I. Corporation (ord) 8-12, Madan Theatres 6-8, Spences Hotel 12, British Burma Petroleum 7-6, Titaghur Paper 10-8, Carew and Co. 40 s.l., Scindia Steam Navigation 24 discount.

Tea:—Arouttipore 140, Hathikhira 9-12, Labaree 20-4.

Debentures:—8 per cent Titaghur Paper 58-8 s.l.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five eighth pence and demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

## TIMBER FOR DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to your leader "Timber for Development Department" appearing in your issue of 13th instant, and as I am much interested in this matter of India using its own timbers, may I be permitted to say a few words in defence of "the most highly-paid forest service in the world"?

An All-wise Creator, for His inscrutable purposes, has spread throughout the length and breadth of this wonderful land an insect known popularly as the white ant. This ugly little creature lives wholly on vegetable growths, and is ready to devour almost every kind of tree, once it is dead, as is all timber when man is using wood for the requirements of advancing civilization. Now this so-called ant, this termite, is at the bottom of the peculiar position which the Forest Department finds itself in. Everybody in India asks for a wood that is fairly ant proof; that wood is teak; the result is that the energies of a great service are devoted, perforce, to the supplying of what the wood user, for generations, has been asking for, to the neglect of other timbers of great value. The Forest Department knows well that many species of fine trees exist that will serve for a hundred and one engineering purposes, but as neither its members nor any other body of men have the gift of prescience, to enable them have at hand, and ready seasoned, logs from trees that yield plenty of most serviceable timber, were it not that felling, transport and seasoning processes, of their very nature, demand the lapse of several years in almost all cases. The Forest Department exists principally to preserve and protect tree growths from the short-sighted and ignorant agriculturist who, if let alone, would soon make a wilderness of the great forests that he cannot be expected to understand contribute so largely to bring him the rain for his lands 20, 50, 100 miles away out in the great black soil wastes.

And, as a rule, Indian forests are vegetable republics the most socialistic. Trees of a hundred species will be found in small areas. To extract a tree here and a tree there means, in the long run, much labour and expense. On that account the gregarious forests of other countries have a big pull. For instance, a pine is wanted; well, though labour may be very dear yet it is not dear when a thousand pines can be felled all standing side by side, and the seasoning and transport of these then becomes an economic proposition of comparative simplicity.

May I make a few remarks on the timbers your correspondent selected as probably good substitutes for those ordered from overseas? The Poon-spar, Calophyllum tomentosum, (not C. inophyllum, which gives a good wood but a small wood) is a valuable timber, probably too valuable, for the uses the Development Directorate were intending their timbers should serve. Sixty years ago the botanist Dalzell said of this tree "everywhere becoming scarce and calls for strict conservation." This majestic tree is still uncommon. Next, Palla, Dichopsis elliptica; this tree is almost unknown in this presidency though not uncommon in Coorg where the coffee planters find it useful for building purposes. Its habitat, remote from seaports, makes it difficult to exploit with profit. Benteak, that is Lagerstroemia lanceolata, is the nandi of Kanara, and is common and certainly should always prove a most useful wood, especially if treated antiseptically. Finally, ain, (better had it been written "ainee" to prevent confusion with another important timber, Terminalia tomentosa, the matti of the Kanarese and the ain of the Maratta) that is Artocarpus hirsuta, the hebalasu of Kanara and the ran-phanas of the Konkan; this certainly is a remarkable timber that should be much better known. It is light and strong and lasting. Its home is on the hills and that makes transport to coast places expensive.

Certainly this country has very many most valuable timber trees which grow, alas, in remote places, and the scarcity of forest labourers, of roads and of light railways maintains most of them for ever "to spread a roof of dark green glory o'er the hill."—Yours, etc.,

F. WRIGHT,
Superintending Engineer,
Southern Division.

Belgaum, Oct. 16.

## MOPLAH RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the publication of my first appeal I have been inundated with enquiries from all over India about the work the Jamiat-i-Dawat-o-Tabligh-i Islam has done in Malabar and proposes to do in future to afford permanent relief to the suffering Moplahs. It is impossible to reply to each inquiry separately. A full Report of the work done by Jamiat-i-Dawat-o-Tabligh-i-Islam is in press and will shortly be placed before the public. I take this opportunity to thank all those sympathisers who have helped us to alleviate the sufferings of our Moplah brethren and assure them that a lot more ought to be done in oder to save the Moplah from slow but certain extinction. I hope that all the Muslims will realise that to let the Moplah perish would be a crime unpardonable in the eyes of God as well as of Humanity and will do their utmost to afford immediate relief to their distressed brethren.

In some of my earlier letters to the press I hazarded the statement that the number of Moplah orphans was about 20,000 and that of widows and helpless women exceeded 10,000. Now after a very careful study of Malabar I find that I was not at all guilty of exaggeration but on the other hand I had underestimated the number. A rough idea can be formed of the number the fact that the Central Relief Committee of Malabar in an appeal issued in March or April last stated that the number of such distitute women and helpless orphans approximated to 35,000 and that a very sad fate awaited them if the country did not extend an immediate helping hand towards them. Ever since the series of wholesale arrests has been going on. People have been tormented and persecuted for the only fault of belonging to theMoplah Community. Civilized plundering of their houses and looting of their estates has been going on. Many have been sentenced to death and hanged. Many more have been condemned to penal servitude for life and the number of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment exceeding ten years is legion. Thus Malabar to an outsider to-day looks like a garden devastated of its choicest fruits, and flowers. Practically the whole of the adult male population has been hanged, transported or imprisoned.

Moslem India responded to our appeals, but not, I am sorry to say, as it ought to have done.

The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, very generously offered to take charge of a number of orphans and appealed to other philanthrophic societies to follow suit. The same offer came from other quarters as well. In reply to those offers I wrote a letter to the Urdu Press wherein I set forth at length my reasons for not beings able to take advantage of those kind offers. In my humble opinion this was a proposition as impracticable as it was unsound. Economically too the proposition was bad. Briefly speaking this exodus of Moplah orphans would have had the same effect on Moplah National Character as that of the Arabs to Ajam had on Arab Character. All astute observers of Malabar will agree with me when I say that the Moplah belongs undoubtedly to the bravest, the noblest, the most generous, straightforwad and truthloving race in the whole of India. Their virile character unblemished by any of the Western "Niceities" is beyond doubt the crowning glory of the Moplah race. Their only fault is their ignorance and fanaticism which is the natural concomitant of ignorance. Even their Musliers (religious teachers and maulvie) are a pack of illiterate fanatics who prey on the ignorance of the Moplahs. Shear a Moplah of his ignorance and fanaticism and he would emerge decidedly the best son of mother India. Now, if we import Moplah children into other lands, to be educated and "civilised", I am afraid we shall not only wash off their ignorance and illiteracy, but also their virility of character and all that is good and loftly in them. It would be an irreparable loss to humanity if by saving Moplah orphans from death from starvation and "civilising" them, we ruin their truly Islamic character. The best thing to do would be to make industrial and educational institution in Malabar itself where Moplah orphans could be educated and brought up without losing any of their national trait and work could be provided for the destitute. It is incumbent upon every true son of India to help the Moplah to join the Indian Confraternity as an equal. Economically the proposition was unsound because first of all to take all these orphans out of Malabar would be a practical impossibility. Take for granted that one Anjuman took 200 orphans. Their journey to the Punjab alone would cost as much as could maintain the same number for at least six months in Malabar or even more. Besides, in Malabar the average cost of maintaining and educating a Moplah orphan would be at the most from six to eight rupees while in Northern India it would be at least twelve to fifteen rupees per head. And in addition to all that, to separate a Moplah child from his or her mother is a task so difficult that only these who do not know Moplah women could think of accomplishing it and no one else.

The Jamiat, therefore, in addition to the distribution of food and clothing and reconstruction of houses has laid the foundation of permanent work in Malabar itself and expects every Moslem and Muslimah to do his or her duty towards Moplahs. Two orphanages have been started—one for boys and one for girls. These orphanages, inshaallah, will serve as models to all the other orphanages of India. In addition to secular education, religious education will be imparted. Industrial education will also form a part of compulsory curriculum. Every effort will be made to bring up the children in truly Islamic fashion and they will in time to come be models of Islamic education and culture. Industrial homes are also under contemplation. The cosummation of all these schemes depends on the public support and I do hope that my Muslim brethren will not prove unworthy of themselves and will contribute all they can to have a brave and generous nation from utter ruin.

In the end I must appeal to all my brethren in the name of God. not to belie the expectations their Moplah brothers and sisters have placed in their generosity. The Jamiat has, for the last eight months successfully fought famine and starvation and has, by public help, saved thousands from sure and certain death. Will you not let us continue our philanthropic work and let us serve the Moplahs on your behalf? Do not fail them now. A little more effort on your part will secure complete relief. Act now.

In my next letter to the Press I hope to deal with the scheme of permanent relief which the Jamiat proposes to establish in Malabar Yours, etc.

MOHYED DIN AHMAD SECRETARY.
J. D. I. Relief Camp Goldsmith Road, Calicut.

## SWARAJ--A NEW DEFINITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The leading article of the "Bombay Chronicle" entitled "Why Not?" in its issue of the 14th October interested me deeply as offering a somewhat novel definition of Swaraj. It was intended to remove, according to you, "many misapprehensions and false views prevailing among the English and the Moderates." I cannot claim to know the mind of "the vast majority of Indian Nationalists" as well as the "Chronicle" does, much less speak on behalf of "the Nation" with the same air of conviction. But according to my lights I have tried to understand public opinion, and your definition, though it possesses the advantage of extraordinary simplicity, will nevertheless leave, I venture to believe, a good many of even those who are of your way of thinking puzzled as to whether the goal as sketched by you is quite what they are pursuing. "A change of heart" is all that you desire—and the trick is done. I, and I may say, very many of my countrymen, have been taught to believe that "self-government is better than good government"; also, that "self-government is government of the people, by the people, for the people." The "Chronicle", however, thinks far otherwise. The intolerable costliness of the Imperial Services, the foreign character of the agency which governs the country, the very atmosphere which marks us as inferiors in our own land—these are of absolutely no importance. "The Nation" has declared (through the "Chronicle") that it "would infinitely rather see a government of India composed of English men which stood whole-heartedly for India, than a government of India composed of Indians which is in the same or much the same position with regard to India as the present Government." I am not sure, Sir, that any other country would tolerate for a moment such a description being applied to herself. Public opinion in England, for instance, is probably not less dissatisfied with the present Cabinet than you are with the Government of India; there are growing indications that a change of the Cabinet is early possible; but on account of the blunders of this (or of any previous) Cabinet, will English public opinion ever reconcile itself, even in thought, to foreign rule as offering an alternative? The "Chronicle" is supremely indifferent to the cardinal necessity of Government being *by* the people and would be quite content with its being *for* the people. "The Nation", it seems, "does not care a rap whether a given post is filled by an Englishman or an Indian"; again, it "does not covet his post nor grudge him a high salary if he is a good man." India, as the "Chronicle" says, is undoubtedly generous; but whether her generosity will go so far as to consent to Government by a foreign administration, no matter what it costs politically, morally and financially, provided only it be good, is a point on which I and others who have not the benefit of being members of "the Nation" of which the "Chronicle" is the spokesman, think differently. I am, however, sincerely grateful for your definition.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

The "Madras Mail's" Colombo correspondent says that there are increasing indications of the revival of trade between Germany and Ceylon.—(A. P.)

Officers of the Preventive Service of the Madras Customs Department recovered a large quantity of cocaine valued at about Rs. 4,000 which was concealed in a coal heap in the s. s. "Torilla." They searched the vessel and after much difficulty by removing a large quantity of coal, found the contraband stuff. Several arrests have been made in this connection.—(A. P.)

The Women's Indian Association, Madras, in a statement to the Government of India calls urgently upon them to take the opportunity, presented by the present Bill, to amend the Indian Miners' Act to insert in it a clause prohibiting underground labour of women. The statement says that women have to do treble work at present, the first as miners, the second as nurses and the third as house-keepers and cooks, and it is too great a burden for them.—(A. P.)

## REPARATIONS MUDDLE.

### THE WAY TO SOLVE IT.

In the latest "Reconstruction in Europe" number, issued by the "Manchester Guardian," Mr. J. M. Keynes has outlined a possible scheme for the settlement of the Reparations question. In the course of a thoughtful and suggestive article, Mr. Keynes writes:

The problem has two sides: the magnitude of the burden to be imposed on Germany; and the concessions to be offered France to reconcile her to the, disappointment of her larger expectations. Politically the two questions are bound up together. But logically they are distinct. If the Allies intend to get from Germany all they can, the total to be fixed can have nothing to do with a subsequent adjustment of obligations amongst the Allies themselves. Otherwise we fall into the fallacy, which deceives many Frenchmen, that the extremity of France's need enlarges Germany's capacity.

The following article deals mainly with the first problem, and I have not space here to deal with the second fully. But I may repeat briefly, which I have often said before, that if we can promote thereby a general settlement Great Britain should forgive France (and her other allies) the whole of their war debts to her and should forego the whole of her own claims to Reparation; and should act thus irrespective of what America may do or say.

When I wrote on this subject in 1919, I was of opinion that, apart from her immediately transferable assets, Germany could not pay more than two milliard gold marks (£100,000,000) as a continuing annual payment, and that it would be wise to ask of her somewhat less. At the time of the Peace Conference the so-called moderate men used to seek a compromise on the basis of some figure between five and eight milliards. The latest proposal put forward by M. Poincare amounts in effect to 3½ milliards; and I expect that he would really be content with the figure of three milliards which has often been on the lips of the "experts" during the last eighteen months. Recent signs indicate that the British Government would now favour a figure in the neighbourhood of two milliards.

### THE REALMS OF PHANTASY AND PROBABILITY.

If, therefore, Germany could pay something between two and three milliard gold marks a year, it might not be difficult to devise an acceptable settlement. But, whilst the *maximum* limit of reasonable estimate remains, in my judgment, at two milliards, this does not mean that Germany could promise so much with a firm intention of fulfilment. Beyond two milliards one is in the realm of phantasy; but not before the neighbourhood of one milliard is reached are we in the field of high probability. I think it probable that Germany could, after a short breathing-space, pay one milliard gold marks annually for a period of years, and it would not be unreasonable to exact a pledge from her to do so. Although it may not be demonstratably *impossible* that she could pay two milliards, yet this is so unlikely that we should get no settlement of the question by compelling her to promise it.

Yet, if the most reasonable expectation is that Germany can only pay something between one and two milliards, then—even though public opinion would really accept *any* solution—it is doubtful whether the politicians now in authority have enough courage and good sense to propose a scheme which Germany can honestly accept. It may need new men of whatever political colour, who are fairly free from past commitments, to make the speedier progress which Europe's state imperatively now demands. Since, however, we require a settlement soon we must hope, nevertheless, that the obvious trend of opinion will help our existing authorities to move quickly. In this hope I propound below the outline of a scheme which contains in it the seeds of peace, and is not incompatible with the mentality and sentiment of the day.

* * * *

There are certain preliminary conditions which are necessary to any lasting settlement:—

1. At the first opportunity Germany must be assured of a moratorium at least up to the end of 1923. The present method of giving her a respite for a few weeks at a time is childish and useless. I do not agree with the view, expressed by so many authorities outside Germany, that the present state of Germany's finances and of the mark exchange is entirely her own fault. Although her actual Reparation payments have been small and paid for by foreign speculators, the uncertainty, the continual crises, and the expectation that, on the least sign of improvement, the Allies would increase their demands and go on increasing them until a collapse ensued have made sound finance impossible. The utmost efforts which Germany could have made would not have yielded a tenth part of the Allied demands of the past three years, and could only have reserved to postpone each successive collapse by a few weeks at most. In these conditions a continuing fall of the mark was inevitable, and with a rapidly depreciating currency the problem of the budget must be, for the time being, insoluble. Under a moratorium of reasonable length financial reform will be technically practicable. But unless the financial and industrial reaction from the recent boom runs its course rapidly, the moratorium period should probably cover 1924 as well as 1923.

### PAYMENTS IN COAL INDEFENSIBLE.

2. Reparation deliveries in kind should be abolished, with the exception of manufactured or semi-manufactured goods directly required for the repair of the devastated areas. These latter, which are useful in principle, are not likely, however, if we judge from recent experience, to amount to much in practice, partly on account of the opposition of the French industrialists. The coal deliveries, on the other hand, are injurious to the whole economic system of Europe, and greatly reduce Germany's aggregate capacity to pay. Let anyone who doubts the viciousness of the present system read the striking articles of M. Delaisi and Herr Lübsen in the seventh of these supplements. The coal deliveries are indefensible, and I urge most strongly that they must disappear from any settlement which is to be lasting. The only agreement in their favour hitherto has been the fact that a certain quantity of coal has always been forthcoming even when cash payments have broken down. I admit that, as long as we follow the unfruitful policy of grabbing whatever is tangible regardless of its effect on what we shall get in the long run, there is something in favour of the coal deliveries. But compulsory deliveries, which pay no attention to the natural geography of coal or to the relative urgency of demands for it, can form no part of a productive scheme of reparations.

3. As soon as a definite resettlement of reparations has been achieved the Reparation Commission should be dissolved, and such limited duties of supervision as may still be necessary should be handed over to the League of Nations.

4. The occupation of the Rhinelands must be terminated. This sword in Germany's side wounds Europe and does France no good.

With these preliminaries settled the best chance of a settlement is to be found in a plan which does not necessarily require from Germany more than one milliard (£50,000,000) a year but provides for certain defined supplementary payments in the event of certain contingencies. Plans on these lines have often been considered. But they are worth considering again. For they seem to offer an escape from the dilemma that we must either repeat the mistake of compelling Germany to subscribe to a promise which she does not see her way to fulfil (which will merely lead to a repetition of the present state of affairs), or fix a figure which opinion in France will certainly consider too low, and which may, in fact, turn out to be less than could have been obtained.

### THE VITAL QUESTION OF INTEREST.

First, as regards the fixing of the amount. The real burden depends on whether the sum fixed is reckoned as due immediately, with an annual payment for interest and sinking fund pending discharge of the capital, or whether interest is postponed for a few years and discount allowed on earlier payments. The Treaty of Versailles contemplated the former arrangement, by which, if, as is the case, Germany takes some years to recover her productivity; the sum due mounts up to a fantastic total by the operation of compound interest. The alternative arrangement of not charging interest for a time may be criticised as being a mere camouflage for a reduction of the sum due. But from another point of view there is a justification for it. It is not clear that reparation is a proper case for the application of the commercial principle of compound interest. To demand that Germany should repair all the damage done instantaneously is obviously to demand the impossible. It should be sufficient if she can repair it over a period of time; and it is straining a point against her to charge compound interest in respect of the inevitable interval of time which must elapse before her reparation can be complete. It is reasonable, therefore, to fix a date by which she must make good the original damage and only to charge her interest in so far as her task is not completed by that date; and it is expedient, in order to give her an incentive to pay promptly, to allow a discount in respect of payments before that date.

I suggest, then, that the date of payment for the sum due be fixed at 1935, that Germany be allowed discount at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for payments made before that date and be charged 6 per cent. per annum (of which 5 per cent shall reckon as interest and 1 per cent as sinking fund) on sums still outstanding after that date.

This being the scheme, at what figure should the capital charge be fixed? I suggest tentatively 40 milliard gold marks, partly because, after deducting the dishonourable claim for pensions, I do not believe that a higher claim than this can be justified in accordance with the terms of Armistice; and partly because a liability of this amount due in 1935 will work out, in terms of annual payments, in the neighbourhood of the maximum burden which it is reasonable to lay on Germany.

The way this would operate may be illustrated as follows:—If Germany could begin paying forthwith at the rate of two milliard gold marks (£100,000,000) per annum she would have approximately completed payment by the due date of 1935, which hypothesis is unlikely to be realised, since, even if Germany rises to a maximum capacity of two milliards annually, she certainly could not begin such payments immediately. If she could only pay one milliard a year she would just keep level with the interest but would never succeed in paying off the capital. If she could pay one and a half milliards a year, commencing in 1925, she would have completed her task in about 1950. These illustrations indicate that my suggested figure errs in the direction of being too large. In am sure that it is useless to discuss a higher figure. The most expedient reult might be reached by making certain deductions, in respect of payments already made, from the aggregate of 40 milliards.

### THE MINIMUM RATE OF PAYMENT.

What minimum rate of payment should be required during the period before 1935? In order to satisfy everyone that as much as possibe is being obtained it may be well to combine several criteria of payment:—

1. Beginning with 1925, the aggregate annual payments not to fall below 1 milliard.

2. Germany to make available for public issue a series of gold bonds up to as large an amount (within the limits of her total liability) as the public would absorb year by year; half the proceeds of any such issues prior to 1925, up to a maximum of 1 milliard altogether, to be retained by Germany; the balance of the proceeds up to 1925 and the whole of the proceeds thereafter to be paid over to the Allies on account in addition to the annual minimum of 1 milliard; but the service of such loans to be deducted from the 1 milliard.

3. France to be entitled to requisition from Germany the supply of any labour and materials that are directly required for the repair of the devastated areas.

4. An index of annual payment, based on the value of Germany's foreign trade, to be compiled, and the figures thus arrived at to be substituted for the minimum of 1 milliard whenever it exceeds this amount.

For my own part, I do not believe in the likelyhood of a large scale international loan to Germany in the near future. But the above plan leaves open the possibility of additional receipts from this source in the earlier years, to the full extent that the collective judgment of the world considers German credit to deserve them.

Just as the second provision covers the possibility of a great recovery in German credit, so the fourth provision allows for the contingency of a great recovery in German trade. In either of these events the Allies will be paid off ealier, and the reparation question got out of the way the sooner.

At a public meeting at Bhavnagar it was decided to hold the Seventh Gujarati Sahitya Parishad in October, 1923.—(A. P.)

Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson has died. He was Assistant Private Secretary to King Edward VII from 1901 to 1910.


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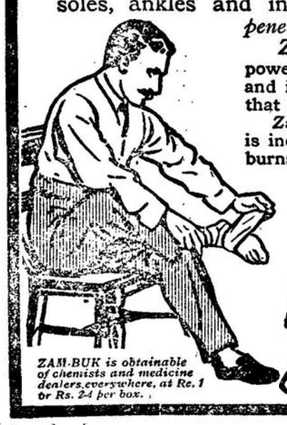

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# COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov.-Dec. | 11 1/2 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Paid | 10 5/8 |
| Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay | 20/6 |

Tone:—Very steady.

### JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec, Nominal .. .. | 17/9 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers .. .. .. | 19/9 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers .. .. .. | 20/3 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec, Sellers .. .. .. | 20/2 1/2 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec, Sellers .. .. .. | 20/2 1/2 |

Tone:—

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

To-daf Reuter reported 9 points lower in New York futures and 61 points higher in Liverpool. The market advanced at the opening bpt later eased on heavy long liquidation. The Marwari bazaar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 442 and steadly advanced to Rs. 446¼ on buying by offices and some marwari jobbers, the rate at p.m. ruled Rs. 446. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 445½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 446½ and closed at Rs. 447½. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr. January opened at Rs. 389 and improved to Rs. 393 on scattered buying, th rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 392½. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr. January was Rs. 322/23 nominal.

Our Market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a fair enquiry from Japan exporters for fine Berar quality, and about 7000 bales are reported to have been sold.

### COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct. 17th.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | Apl./May. | .. | 447 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec.-Jan. | .. | 327 |
| Fine Oomra | Dec.-Jan. | .. | 393 1 2 |

### E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17th.

| | | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| F. G Broach | April-May | 445 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec.-Jan. | 325 |
| Fine Oomra | Dec.-Jan. | 392 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 17th.

| Description, Super-fine | F | Good | Good | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab .. .. .. | 340 | 325 | 315 | .. |
| M. G. Oomra's No. 4 .. | 385 | 370 | 355 | .. .. |
| M. G. Central P. No. 1. | 410 | 395 | 380 | .. .. |
| M. G. Central P. No. 2. | 395 | 380 | 365 | .. .. |
| M. G. Broach .. .. | 425 | 415 | 405 | .. |
| M. G. Southerns .. .. .. | 460 | 450 | 440 | |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th Oct. 1922.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | | | | 6 | Bales. |
| Wheat | | | | 1666 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | | | | 1212 | " |
| Rape, etc. | | | | 433 | " |
| Gingellyseed | | | | 1701 | " |
| Poppyseed | | | | 718 | " |
| Groundnuts | | | | 1312 | " |
| Castorseed | | | | 5967 | " |
| Rice | | | | 3922 | " |
| Myrabolams | | | | 1094 | " |
| Cottonseed | | | | 2469 | " |
| Mowrasseed | | | | 2563 | " |
| Gram | | | | 2611 | " |
| Juwar | | | | 1611 | " |
| Masur | | | | 14 | " |
| Barley | | | | Nil | |
| Bajry | | | | 3678 | " |
| Coal | | | | 543 | Tons. |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17th.

Market Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-3-5/8 |
| Bank Demand | 1-3-21/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1-3-7/8 |
| Fcs Demand | 376 |
| American Dollars | 349 |
| Hoakong Dollars | 192 |
| Shanghai | 250 |
| Japan | 165 1/2 |
| Singapore | 180 |

Market Steady.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 17th.

The following are to.day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

| Ready | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 53 0 0 | 8 4 0 |
| Wheat, WhiteCawnpore 70-30 | 51 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 51 0 0 | 8 3 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 9 8 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 9 12 0 | 10 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 10 8 0 | 11 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 2 0 | 13 10 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 14 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 75 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 70 10 0 | |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 68 0 0 | |
| Teelseed Black | 65 0 0 | |
| Poppyseed, White | 14 0 0 | 14 12 0 |
| Groundnuts | 64 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Mowrasseed | 6 0 0 | 6 3 0 |
| Barley | 36 0 0 | |
| Castorseed | 51 0 0 | 10 0 0 |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat. May | 8 4 0 |
| Linseed. May | 13 6 6 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Diary | 33 0 0 |

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, 17th October 1922

Bars gold ready Rs. 27
Bars gold forward Rs. 27/0/6
Bars gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27/1/6
Bars silver ready Rs. 89/9/
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 89/12
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 89/9

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/3 19/32
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/3 5/8
On London—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/3 5/8
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Rs. 1/3 27/32
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying D D Rs. 1/3 23/32
Tone of Silver— Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 376
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 396
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 386
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 192
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 259
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 349
London gold ready sh. 92-10
London silver ready d. 34-1
London silver forward d. 33-15
Tone of silver—
Weak, China self forward, India bought ready.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

| | |
|---|---|
| American exchange:— | $4.43-7/8 |
| French exchange:— | Frcs. 59.00 |
| Swiss exchange:— | Frcs. 24.00 |
| Belgium exchange:— | Frcs. 63.50 |
| Italian exchange:— | Liras 106.00 |
| German exchange:— | Mrks. 12750 |
| Prague exchange:— | Krons 132 |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cene War Loan Rs. 83/4
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100 8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65

SHARES.

Market opened fairly steady with comparatively small busines.

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, India 103, Tata Bank 15/8, Central 33/8xd, and Eastern 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700xd, Alliance 320n, Apollo 70, Birla Mills 72/8, Bombay Cotton 1055, By-dyeing 1340, Bradbury 1080, Century 690, Cent-India 4150, Colaba Land 2100, Coorla 257/8, Crescent 415, Edw. Sassoon 405, Fazulbhoy 1220, Gokak 230, Ind-Bleaching 200, Ind-Malwa 607/8, Kastoorchand 825, Kohinoor 1935, Khatao 545, Luxmi Cotton 5200, Madhavrao Scd 215, Madhowji 400, Mathuradas 750, M. Petit 4500xd, Meyer Sassoon 265, Morarji 6600, New Great 622/8, New City 600, Pabani 760, Pearls 905, Phoenix 790, Shpurji 232/8, Simplex 637/8, Swan 1070, Swadeshi 4100xd, Vishnu Cotton 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 730, Alcock 410, B. Burma N. I. 125pr, Bt-Burma pet 7/8, B. Tramway 112/8, B. Flour 1500, B. Steam 185, Bundi Cemet 37, Ind-Cement 270, Katni ord. 225, Katni Defd. 1150, New India Insur. 17, Shivrajpur 27, Tata Iron ord. 50xd, Tata Iron Defd 187/8, Tata Oil 38/12 and Cindia Steam 8.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

..SUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Oct. 17th.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :— | |
| Rachael per lb .. | 1 10 0 |
| Standard per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Century per lb | 1 10 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 11 0 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. | 1 11 0 |
| Textile per lb. | |
| Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | |
| Longcloth X quality :— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 10 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. | 1 11 0 |
| Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :— | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Zenith (Drum) per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Salita— | |
| Century per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Grey Drill, Century Mill :— | |
| No. 1125 per piece .. | 15 8 0 |
| No. 1254 per piece .. | 14 8 0 |
| Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 11 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 10 6 |
| Dhooties :—10 yard :— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb | 1 12 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 11 3 |
| Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :— | |
| Standard per piece .. | 7 1 0 |
| Phoenix per piece .. | 7 1 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 14 0 |
| Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :— | |
| Textile per piece .. | 7 8 0 |
| Pearl per piece .. | 7 14 0 |
| Bleached Check :— | |
| Textile per piece .. | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 8 12 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 8 6 0 |
| Black Check 5 lbs :— | |
| Textile per piece .. | 9 12 0 |
| Spring per piece .. | 8 12 0 |

### NOTE CIRCULATION.

The total note circulation of India on the 10th of October 1922 amounted to Rs. 181,3217,106 an increase of Rs. 56,10,794 as compared to the previous week. The reserve against this was composed of securities worth Rs. 66,84,67,821 of which Rs. 5,84,83,250 were held in England Th rest in India; and the balance was composed of metallic reserve of wsich silver coin amounted to Rs. 85,60,54,868; gold coin and bullion to Rs. 24,31,87,106 and silver bullion under coinage to Rs. 4,55,67,311. The securities held in England are all British Treasury Bills of the nominal value of Rs. 5,88,00,000 and the securities in India include Rs. 53,40,000 of Indian Treasury Bills. The proportion of the metallic reserve to the total circulation was 63.14 per cent

The case in which 26 Guravs of Alandi Temple, Poona, are charged at the instance of the Trustees with rioting, wrongful confinement, house trespass and theft came up before Rao Bahadur Rale, Special Magistrate, Poona, on Monday. The last witness for prosecution to be examined was Mr. Krishnavithal Kalkar, Inspector of Police, Junnar.—(A. P.)

# SHARE REPORTS.

### BANKS.

| Name. | Paid up amount. | Face Value. | Div. paid. | Last Div. | Quotations. to buy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Allahabad Bank .. | 100 | 100 Feb-Aug. | | 9% | 328 |
| Alliance .. | 100 | .. Jan-Aug. | | 7% | 290 |
| Baroda .. | 50 | 100 Jan-July | | 7% | 78 |
| Imperial .. | 500 | 500 Jan-July | | 10% | 1355 |
| „ Contributary .. | 122 | „ | | 10 | 365 |
| India .. | 50 | 100 Jan-July | | 7% | 104 |
| Central .. | 25 | 50 Feb-Oct. | | 7% | 33/8xd |
| Tata Bank | 22 1/2 | 75 „ | | as. 8 | 15/8 |
| Chartered Bank .. | £.5 | £.5 Apr-Oct. | | 13/3 | £17 |
| Eastern ... | £.5 | £.10 „ | | 5 | 72 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation .. | S 125 | S 125 „ | | £ 3 | £ 115 |
| Mercantile Bank of India .. | A £ 12 | 1/2 „ „ | | 16% | £ 28/6 |
| Bank of Morvi .. | 10 | 25 Feb-Oct. | | 8% | 1 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Pratnji .. | 500 | 500 Feb.-Oct. | | 11 1/2% | 615xd |
| Amritsar Patty | 100 | 100 „ | | 8 1/4% | 102 |
| Central Provinces | 100 | 100 „ | | 6% | 88 xd |
| Chaparmukh Silghat .. | 100 | 100 „ | | 2% | 55 |
| Dond-Baramate | 100 | 100 Feb-Aug. | | 2 1/2% | 62 |
| Khulsa. Bagirhat. | 100 | 100 „ | | 4% | 108 |
| Larkhana .. | 100 | 100 „ | | 4% | 62 |
| Mandhra Bhoa .. | 90 | 100 Feb-Aug. | 4 | 7/8% | 63xd |
| Pachora Jamner .. | 100 | 100 Feb-Aug. | | 2 1/2 | 69 |
| Sara Sirajgunj .. | 130 | 100 Mar-Sept. | 1 | 1/4% | 65 |
| Sialkote Narowal .. | 100 | 100 Apr-Oct. | | 5% | 75 xd |
| Sindh Light . | 100 | 100 Jul-Jan. | 8 | 1/2% | 110 |
| Tapti Valley . | 500 | 500 Mar-Sept. | | „ | 585 |
| Upper Sindh Light .. | 100 | 100 FebAug. | | .. | 65 |

### CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bundi Portland .. | 18 | 18 July | | 3/10 | 37 |
| Bamankua .. | 5 | .. .. | | .. | 4 |
| Central mining .. | 10 | .. .. | | 22 1/2% | 23/12 |
| Indian Cement | 250 | 250 .. | | 29 | 270 |
| Katal Cement ord. .. | 100 | 100 „ | | 20 | 225 |
| „ Defd .. | 40 | 40 „ | | 184 10 | 11 0 |
| Jevrajpur .. | 19 | 10 „ | | 4-2-4 | 27 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ah. Advances Alliasce. cotton .. | 500 | 500 Apr-Oct. | | 159 | 27000 |
| Appollo .. | 100 | 100 „ | | 40 | 320 n |
| Birla mills .. | 50 | 50 Feb Jan, | | 8 | 70 |
| By. Cotton | 100 | 100 100 Apl. Sept. | | 8 | 72/8 |
| By. Dyeing.. | 500 | 500 Sept..Dec, | | 100 | 1055 |
| Bradbury .. | 250 | 250 Mar-Apl, | | 72/8 | 1340 |
| Bombay Industrial | 250 | 250 Juue,-Nov. | | 100 | 1080 |
| Century .. | 100 | 100 | „ | 18 | 75 |
| Cent. India . | 100 | 100 Apl.-Sept. | | 40 | 690 |
| Colaba Land | 500 | 500 May-Nov. | | 328 | 4150 |
| Coorla .. | 700 | 700 March | | 95 | 2100 |
| Crescent .. | 100 | 100 June-Dec. | | 88 | 257/8 |
| Currimbhoy | 100 | 100 Mar-Sep. | | 58 | 44 |
| David .. | 350 | 250 „ | | 110 | .. |
| Dawn .. | 250 | 250 Apl,Sep. | | 65 | .. |
| E. D. Sassoon United .. | 250 | 250 Mar-Apl. | | 80 | 1100 |
| Edward Sassoon, .. | 11/2 | 10 Sept. | | as.8 | 4/15 |
| Elphinston | 200 | 200 Mar-Aug. | | 25 | 405 |
| Fasulbhoy .. | 100 | 100 June | | 25 | 132/8 |
| Framji Petit | 250 | 250 „ | | 150 | 122 |
| Globe .. | 1000 | 1000 Mar,Sept. | | 125 | 2100 |
| Gokak .. | 100 | 100 „ | | 85 | 195 |
| Indian Bleaching | 100 | 100 „ | | 15 | 230 |
| Indore Malwa | 100 | 100 May | | 10 | 200 |
| Jamshed Mfg. | 250 | 250 Aug-Feb. | | 55 | 607/8 |
| Kastoorchand | 500 | 500 May-Oct. | | 60 | 370 |
| Khatao .. | 100 | 100 July-Dec. | | 59 | 825 |
| Kilachand mill's .. | 25 | 25 Apl.-Nov. | | 85 | 545 |
| Kohinoor .. | 500 | 500 Aug..Jan. | | 11/2 | 16 |
| Luxmi Cotton | 1000 | 1000 Mar.-Aug. | | 72/8 | 1935 |
| Madhavrao Scindia .. | 100 | 1000 Apl.Oct. | | 208 | 5200 |
| Madhowji .. | 100 | 100 „ | | 28 | 215 |
| Mathuradas .. | 500 | 100 J ly-Dec. | | 28 | 400 |
| Maneckji Petit Petit .. | 1000 | 500 May..Nov, | | 50 | 750 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | 1000 Mar.-Aug. | | 400 | 4500 x |
| Morarji .. | 1000 | 100 Mar.-Acg. | | 15 | 265 |
| New Great .. | 200 | 1000 Apr,-Nov, | | 40 | 6600 |
| New City .. | 102 | 200 Mar.-Sep, | | 25 | 622/8 |
| Pabau .. | 250 | 100 „ | | 35 | 600 |
| Pearls .. | 250 | 250 | „ | 90 | 760 |
| Phoenix .. | 100 | 250 Jnly-Dec. | | 90 | 905 |
| Premier .. | 100 | 100 Mar-Aug. | | 100 | 790 |
| Planet .. | 109 | 100 May | „ | „ | 130 |
| Presidency Mills .. | 125 | 109 Dec.-Aug. | | 15 | 225 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | 100 | 125 Aug.-Jan. | | 25 | 240 |
| Shapurji .. | 102 | 100Apr.-Aug, | | 15 | 250 |
| Sholapur .. | 2000 | 101 A.g.-Sept. | | 20. | 232/8 |
| Simplex .. | 250 | 1000 Apr-Oct. | | 1808 | 15,300n |
| Standard .. | 500 | 250 Jan.-Dec, | | 70 | 637/8 |
| Swan .. | 250 | 500 Apr.-Sept, | | 130 | 2430 |
| Swadeshi .. | 500 | 250 Mar.-Aug, | | 162 | 1070 |
| Tata Mill .. | 500 | 500 Apr-Oct. | | 200 | 4100 |
| Vishnu Cotton | 500 | 500 May.-Oct. | | 69 | 1010 |

### ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahd. Electricy | 188 | 100 . „ | | 5 % | 105 |
| Andhra Valley | 1200 | 1000 „ | | 2 | 730 |
| Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway | 52 | 52 „ | | 5 | 112/8 |
| Tata Hydro | 1022 | 1022 Jan. | | 38 | 780 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock .. | 102 | 123 „ | | 50 | 410 |
| B. Burma T. Corpo | 125 | 125 „ | | 25 | 472/8 |
| B. Burma N.I. | 50 | 125 „ | | 18 | 125 pr |
| By. Flour .. | 500 | 500 Jan-Aug. | | 15 % | 1500 |
| Bt. Burma Pet .. | 8 | £. „Mar-Oct.as 3. | | | 7/8 |
| By. Steam .. | 250 | 250 Oct. Rs. 41/2p/o. | | | 185 |
| Kemp & Co.. | 200 | July. | | 26 | 148 |
| Marcks .. | 200 | July. | | 26 | 62 |
| New India Insur. .. | 25 | 250 „ | | „ | 17 |
| Oriential Govt. Life .. | 50 | 200 April | | 80% | 350 |
| Phillips .. | 48 | July | | 10% | 42 |
| Port Canning | 1000 | Sept. | | 5 p/o. | 600 |
| Scindia Steam | 30 | 30 „ | | „ | 8 |
| Tata Iron & Steel-Ord. | 75 | 75 Sept. | | 4 % | 50 xd |
| Defd .. | 30 | 30 Sept. | | 202 | 187/8 |
| N. Ord. .. | 75 | 75 „ | | „ | .. |
| N. Def .. | 400 | 400 „ | | „ | .. |
| Tata Oil, .. | 100 | 100 „ | | „ | 38/12 |
| Thacker Co. | 80 | 80 June | | „ | 158 |

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The storm in south of Bay is moving slowly westwards and is about four hundred miles from South Coromandel coast. The north western disturbance has given few falls in Kashmir, Punjab hills and in Northwest of United Provinces. Rain has also fallen locally in Burma and at few stations in Bengal and southeast Andhras. Chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Kyaukpyu, Minbu, Yamethin, Akyab a half, Meerut three, Delhi a quarter and Nagapatam a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Andhras and decrease in Punjab and the United Provinces.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand miles away was recorded by Simla seismograph at 21 hours 35 minutes last night.

## WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Bihar and Orissa, Oct. 13:—Full crop of winter paddy is now assured. The prospects of rabi sowings are good.

Bombay, Oct. 14:—The Agricultural outlook in the areas in the Deccan and East Karnatak, which were reported last week as very unsatisfactory, has been much improved during the last week by widespread rain, though this is yet by no means universal. Elsewhere, including Sind, conditions remain good.

Assam Oct. 16:—The outturn of autumn rice, jute, and tea and prospects of winter rice, sugarcane and cotton are normal.

The United Provinces, (north-eastern circle), Oct. 10:—The prospects of sugarcane and late rice are good and sowings of wheat and gram have been started.

The Western Circle, Oct. 11:—The prospects of sugarcane are normal cotton is normal.

The Central Circle.—Oct. 14:—Prospects of sugarcane an normal cotton poor, and the sowings of gram are beginning.

[illegible] OBSERVATIONS

[illegible] OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

[illegible] Oct. 16th.

[illegible] E.ESE.NW N W

[illegible] AT BOMBAY

[illegible] the hours and heights [illegible] Harbour during [illegible] Bombay [illegible] Princes

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bombay mean Time | Depth in Stft | | | Bombay mean Time | Depth on Sth | | |
| Oct. | h. m. | ft. in. | | Oct. | h. m. | ft. in. | | |
| 17 | m 2 7 | 36 8 | | 17 | m 1 5 | 13 2 | | |
| | 8 44a | 36 6 | | | 2 35a | 17 7 | | |
| | m 9 4 | 37 5 | | 18 | m 2 4 | 17 7 | | |
| | 9 49a | 37 10 | | | 3 33a | 16 2 | | |
| | m 5 1 | 3 1 | | 19 | m 3 42 | 17 6 | | |
| | 10 3a | 39 0 | | | 4 6a | 5 1 | | |
| | m 8 39 | 3 9 | | 13 | m 4 43 | 60 7 | | |
| | 2 56p | 4 4 | | | 5 23a | 18 3 | | |
| | m 11 24 | 44 10 | | 21 | m 5 31a | 3 6 | | |
| | | | | | 6 18 | 3 6 | | |
| 22 | m 0 6 | 31 2 | | 22 | m 6 6 | 16 7 | | |
| | 8 a | 23 7 | | | 6 14a | | | |
| | m 0 42 | 30 1 | | 22 | m 6 54 | 17 1 | | |
| | 04 7 | 28 0 | | | 6 16 | 14 5 | | |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th October 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.49in of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the southeast of the division. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Hissar. Day temperature was below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Sukkur reports an appreciable fall of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ajmer and in defect at Karachi and Hyderabad. Night temperature was above normal at Sukkur and below at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Dhoj, Deesa and Ratlam and in defect at Bhavnagar-Gogha, Surat and Indore. Night temperature was below normal at Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Amraoti and Nagpur. Day temperature was above normal at Saugor. Night temperature was below the average at Khandwa, Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. At Ratnagiri and Karwar humidity is in defect and day temperature was above normal. Night temperature was lower than usual at Mormugao and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded and except at Poona humidity is in defect. Night temperature was below normal at Poona, Sholapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A storm from the south of the Bay is influencing the south Coromandel coast where weather is disturbed and the sea has become rough. Rain has fallen nearly generally on the south Coromandel coast colombo reporting 1.17in. A few falls have occurred in the southeast Punjab. Skies are heavily clouded in Madras, Mysore and Malabar, moderately clouded in the Deccan and are clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Madras, Mysore and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th October 1922.

A storm has formed in the south of the Bay and is moving westwards. Weather continues disturbed in the extreme north. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, and has occurred also at a few stations in Upper Burma, the central Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Akyab half an inch; Baseein three quarters; Diamond-Island one; Lashio three quarters; Khushab, Dalhousie, Ajmer a quarter and Nagapatam a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF OCT. 1922.

| Stations | Temp. in shade, Max. in the last 24 hours. | Temp. in shade, Min. in the last 24 hours. | Humidity At 8 hours. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total Jan 1st to date. | Rainfall. Departure from Jan. 1st date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Bankipore | 85 6 | 58 5 | 58 | | 0 | —0 61 |
| Do. 13th | 88.4 | 59 2 | 51 | | 0 | —0 66 |
| Jask | 96.1 | 76.0 | 72 | | 0 | —0.19 |
| Muskat | 93.5 | 8.5 | 61 | | 0 | —0 19 |
| Do. 13.5 | | | | | | |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 89.1 | 64.8 | 68 | | 2.51 | —2.31 |
| Rawalpindi | | 49 0 | 61 | | 15 66 | |
| Lahore | 83.0 | 54.8 | 68 | | 10.45 | +0.94 |
| Sirsa | 84.0 | 60 0 | 69 | 0.1 | 9 16 | +4.91 |
| Ambala | 86.0 | 57 0 | 76 | | 11 95 | +4.74 |
| Delhi | 88.2 | — | 64 | | 21.20 | 1.33 |
| UNITED PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Agra | 93 | — | .. | | .. | .. |
| Mainpuri | 91 | 59 0 | 64 | | 5.20 | +0 33 |
| Jhansi | 90. | 5 1 | 61 | | 9 33 | +0 33 |
| Jaunpore | 84 0 | 71.0 | 74 | | 16.66 | —2.34 |
| Allahabad | 91.0 | 66.0 | 73 | | 12.51 | +13 08 |
| RAJPUTANA AND KATHIAWAR | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 100 0 | 66.4 | 46 | | 0 | —7 68 |
| Karachi | 8 .0 | 0 | 39 | 0.03 | 1.77 | —2 10 |
| Abu | 89 8 | 6.4 | 45 | | 2 10 | —1 78 |
| Jodpur | 94 0 | 69 0 | 49 | | 6 25 | —5.69 |
| Kotah | 94 0 | 68 0 | 47 | | 16.29 | +1 94 |
| Mount Abu | 80.0 | 61.9 | 54 | | 30.50 | —5 66 |
| KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| Rajkot | 98.6 | 70.2 | 24 | | 10.01 | —3.84 |
| Dwarka | 85.9 | 74.8 | 73 | | 8.18 | —1.48 |
| Veraval | 87 8 | 8.4 | 74 | | 10.39 | —1.68 |
| Rajkot | 90.2 | 66 0 | 0 | | 16.06 | —2.01 |
| Bhavnagar Farm | 95.0 | — | 45 | | 13.00 | —3.68 |
| Surat | 95 0 | 70 6 | 54 | | 40.56 | +0 79 |
| Ahmedabad | 96 2 | 70.9 | 58 | | 6.69 | +0.32 |
| Deesa | 95 4 | 68.8 | 65 | | 47.84 | +4.72 |
| Baroda | 91 1 | 70 2 | 72 | | 37 18 | +10 68 |
| Godra | 94.8 | 2.1 | 45 | | 25.29 | +2.04 |
| | | | 71 | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 87.6 | 72 1 | | | 58.98 | +6.84 |
| Saugor | 94 2 | 68 9 | 46 | | 45.34 | +3.79 |
| Chhindwara | 93 1 | 64 4 | 60 | | 30.50 | —3.11 |
| Khandwa | 90 4 | 6.6 | 59 | | 30.98 | —6 47 |
| Akola | 90 0 | 2 9 | 52 | | 28.50 | —0 93 |
| Amraoti | 92 1 | 64.1 | 50 | | 27.12 | —2 16 |
| Nagpur | 93 8 | 64 1 | 44 | | 40 62 | 4 13 |
| Chanda | 91 1 | 68 4 | 63 | | 46.02 | 1 16 |
| Raipur | 89 0 | 64 1 | 64 | | 49.13 | +3 63 |
| | | | 60 | | | |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 90 7 | 78. | | | 70.62 | +1.69 |
| Ratnagiri | 94 4 | 74 1 | 38 | | 6.57 | —9 31 |
| Marmugao | 92 4 | 74.2 | 51 | | 7.17 | —1.25 |
| Karwar | 89.6 | 67.0 | 80 | | 125.0 | 9.40 |
| | | | 50 | | | |
| DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY | | | | | | |
| Ahmednagar | 94 4 | 68 4 | | | 10.14 | 2 62 |
| Poona | 91 4 | 61.0 | 41 | | 9.92 | —3 97 |
| Satara | 91 0 | 60 1 | 77 | | 16.46 | 3 72 |
| Sholapur | 95 1 | 2 1 | 44 | | 12.86 | —11 66 |
| Bijapur | 90 6 | 64 4 | 52 | | 7 26 | —8 87 |
| Belgaum | 85 6 | 61 0 | 70 | | 34.00 | —4 44 |
| Aurangabad | 91 0 | 63 2 | 34 | | 28 45 | —0 8. |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | 89 0 | 61 2 | 52 | | 48.66 | —8.46 |
| Hyderabad | 89 3 | 67.6 | 68 | | 7.85 | —9 04 |
| | | | 74 | | | |
| MADRAS AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | —9 3 | 69 5 | | 0 07 | 122.5 | +9.68 |
| Calicut | 86 3 | 71 | 90 | | 1.32 | —8 47 |
| Cochin | 85 | 76 | 94 | 1.1 | 56 | —5 24 |
| Colombo | 85.7 | 78 4 | 95 | | 19 85 | —7 54 |
| | | | 78 | | | |
| MADRAS AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Salem | 1 3 | 75 | .. | | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore | 88 | 69 1 | 70 | 0 11 | 6 21 | 7 09 |
| Trichinopoly | 91 | 72 | 66 | | 10 42 | 8 33 |
| Negapatam | 88 | 78 2 | 86 | 0.52 | 5 23 | +1 41 |

## CRICKET.

### A NORTHERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The idea of olding a Northen India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament which has been the subject of correspondence in the local press has now reached an important stage and has taken definite shape. The promoters recently held a meeting where preliminaries of the proposed tournament were settled. The executive committee has commenced its duties with three great cricket enthusiasts, Mr. Lumsden as President, and Mr. Basheshar Nath Khauna Captain Emmot as Secretaries and rules have been approved. It has been decided to fix the membership of the committee at 8, i.e. two representatives from each community and to inolude in the selection committees prominent cricket enthusiasts from various districts, it being understood that the Gymkhana would select an European team and that H. H. the Maharaja of Patials would be approached to nominate a Sikh team and to captain the same. The question of including Native States was discussed and it was unanimously agreed to include all those States which were until recently under the political influence of the Punjab Government or which are even now under the jurisdiction of the Punjab University. Thus the Punjab, Delhi, the Frontier Province and Kashmir, Patiala, Kapurthala and other States will be included within the territorial limits of the Northern India Quadrangular Tournament.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University has invited the Indian Economic Association to hold its next annual conference in Lahore. The conference will take place from the 16th to 19th January 1923. Prof. Myles of the Punjab University is the honorary local secretary to whom any inquiries on the subject of the conference should be addressed.

## SCHEME OF RESERVE OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Details have been announced of a scheme for the reconstruction of the Indian Army Reserve of officers which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the lines recommended by the Esher Committee. The scheme embraces reserve officers with the definite establishment for each army and branch of the Service, the number in each case being calculated on probable requirements in the matter of expansion and wastage in war.

Rao Bahadur T. M. Narasimharau has given notice of his intention to move resolutions at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council recommending to Government that the communal policy that is being pursued by Government since the inauguration of the Reforms should be given up as it has not proved conducive to the healthy growth of self-government and union among the people of this Presidency.—(A. P.)

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## ALI BROTHERS' DAY.

### A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Only a few days, now, remains in completion of a year, of conviction, for two years, of the most revered Ali Brothers. The world knows, what position, the Brothers hold in the hearts of Indians —especially Mussalmans.

India, therefore, in order to do them honour must observe and celebrate, the 1st of November next, their conviction day in a most fitting manner. The day to be called after their names. On this "Ali Brothers' Day" all Khilafat, Congress and other Committees should organise processions, for collecting Angora and Swaraj Funds, and hold public meetings in their honour all over India. Prayers should be offered to the Almighty everywhere for granting long life and good health to the Ali Brothers, Swaraj to India, and complete success to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turks; and for the restoration of the Khilafat and all the Holy Places of Islam. On that day also those wishing to join the Angora Legion, must send in their names, in thousands, to be enlisted.

I sincerely believe that the leaders and the public will wholeheartedly support this suggestion.—Yours etc.,

M. A. Qaiyum Ansari,
Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Dehri (Dist. Arrah-Behar).

Dehri, October 10.

## ALL-INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is to be regretted that, in view of the various parties, both political and social into which our country is divided, our young men who have taken to the task of Social work find it extremely difficult to work on a definite and well-chalked outline. The two Conferences of the South Indian Social Workers held in Madras have no doubt done something in the way of suggesting ways and means towards Social Work. But the plans hitherto adopted have not proved completely successful. It is, therefore, suggested to hold an all India Social Workers' Conference including Social Reformers. It must necessarily be a non-political body so that persons belonging to different bodies may come together and work it to a success.

I earnestly believe that all the Social Workers will co-operate and work this out successfully.

My hopes are with the dead; anon
My place with them will be,
And I with them shall travel on
Through all futurity;
Yet leaving here a name, I trust
That will not perish in the dust.

—*William Southey.*

Yours, etc.
SOCIALISTS.

Madras, Oct. 12.

## "ALL-INDIA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure your note headed "All-India Cathosic Conference" (Chronicle" October 12). I appreciate your tone and the patriotic sentiments underlying your remarks, and I heartily endorse the fine spirit shown by you. All Indians, whether Hindoos, Muslims or Christians should make a common cause towards the formation of the nation-hood with a view to "Swaraj." Mr. Joseph Baptista, who, I believe is on all fours with the ideals of "Swaraj," is moving along the line followed by Monsignor L. C. Pera and others in the matter of the Conference at Goa and it is to be hoped that he will take up your hint and bring the "Catholic Conference" in line with the objects of the Indian National Congress. I suppose in that case the Non-British Indian element will have to be eliminated from the organisation of the "All-India Catholic Conference," the Portuguese and the French subjects being left to join similar movements if there be any, in their respective countries I mean those places in India which are subject to the Republics of France and Portugal.—Yours, etc.

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Bombay, Oct. 12.

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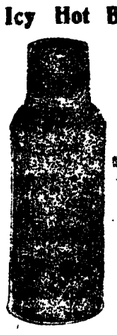

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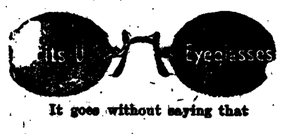


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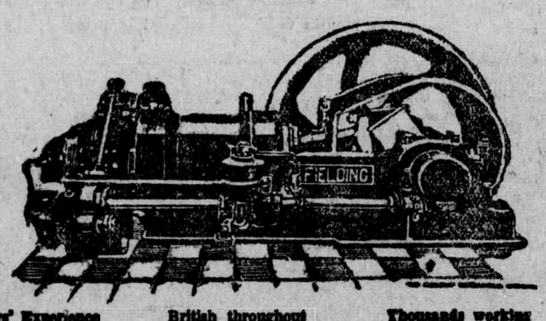


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